FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, FEBRUARY 15, 1864. [NO. 2437.

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $4 00 per annum, paid in advance.
Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $6 00.
Advertisements inserted for $2 per square of 16 lines for the first, and one dollar for each succeeding publication. Advertisements not exceeding a half-square (eight lines) $1 for the first and 50 cents for each succeeding insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

NEW PUBLICATIONS
BY BRANSON & FARRAR.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL READER, with Maps—is just published. This is the only geography published in the Confederacy, and is to be followed by a Common School Geography. Send in your orders soon. Price $2 00.

THE JACK MORGAN SONGSTER is now in press. Price 75 cts.

YORK'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR—third edition is just published. It is entirely a Southern work, and is one of the best Grammars published. Price $1 50.

THE DIXIE PRIMER—one of the cheapest and best books for children, has gone through the second edition with great popularity. Price per hundred, $20.

THE FIRST DIXIE READER, just published, is now sold extensively. Price 50 cts.

THE DIXIE SPELLING BOOK is now in Press and will be ready soon. Price 1 50.

MYRTLE LEAVES, now in press, shall be issued as soon as possible under the circumstances. It will be a popular book. Price $2 00.

MORVEN AND LINDA, by Rev. A. W. Mangum. Beautiful and good. Price 10 cts.

BILL'S POEMS, second edition is nearly exhausted. Price 1 50.

FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION, contains a number of pleasant writing exercises. The only book of the kind published in the Confederacy. Price 1 50.

HISTORICAL SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS suited to Sabbath Schools and to soldiers in camp. The best book of the sort yet published. Price 50 cts.

The usual deductions made to the trade.

N B.—Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must send 10 cents extra on each dollar to pay postage.

BRANSON & FARRAR.

Raleigh, Feb'y 9. 6 *tf

Southern Publications on Hand.

SCRIPTURAL VIEWS of National Trials,	$3 00
The Bohemian,	1 25
Rival Administrations,	1 00
The Siege of Vicksburg,	2 50
Hunten's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Warren's Surgery,	5 00
The Aid-de-Camp,	2 25
Gilham's Manual,	9 00
Army Regulations,	5 00
Evolutions of the Line,	5 00
Wheeler's Cavalry,	6 50
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	75
Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 00
Cavalry Drill by Patten,	1 50
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill,	1 00
The Volunteer's Hand book,	1 00
School of the Guides,	1 00
Second Year of the War,	5 00
York's English Grammar,	1 50
Smith's English Grammar, revised,	2 00
The Confederate Speller,	1 50
Our Own Speller,	1 00
The Dixie Primer—Pictorial,	50
The Confederate Primer,	50
Our Own Primer,	50
Southern Methodist Primer,	50
First Book in Composition,	1 50
Our Own First Reader,	75
The First Dixie Reader,	50
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	3 00
Geographical Reader with Maps,	2 00
Hill's Poems,	1 50
The Guerillas, Dialogues,	50
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	50
Capers' Catechism,	50
Sermon Catechism, by Wood,	25
Historical Scripture Questions,	50
Sunday School Bell,	50
Biblical Catechism, by Lansdell,	50
Life of Stonewall Jackson,	2 50
The Battle of the Bards,	2 50
Romance of a Poor Young Man,	2 00
Step Sister,	2 00
Darrell Markham,	2 50
Campaign from Texas to Maryland,	2 00
No Name, by Wilkie Collins,	4 00
Aurora Floyd, by "	3 00
Les Miserables Fantine,	2 00
" " Cosette,	2 00
" " Maurius,	2 00
" " St. Dennis,	2 00
Bonnie Blue Flag,	50
Cotton Field Melodies,	25

N. B.—Those ordering books by mail should send an extra ten cents on the dollar for postage.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N C

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Wm W. Cogdel, at November Term of Bladen County Court, notifies all persons who are indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all who have claims to present them for payment, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

THOS. W. DEVANE Adm'r.

Feb'y 4. 4*2tpd

MISSING.

MY WIFE, Mrs LANEY BENNETT, left home near Lethe P. O, Richmond county, N. C, on Thursday, January 21st, 1864, and has not been heard from since. Any information of her whereabouts will be gladly received.

WILLIAM BENNETT.

Jan'y 29. 2*3tpd

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d of December, his negro men LEWIS and WILLIS, color black. Lewis 32 years old, about five feet six inches high, stout built, with rather a sharp chin and slow spoken. Willis 24 years old, about five feet 8 inches high, stout built, a full round face and a space between his upper teeth. They are probably endeavoring to reach Newbern. I will pay the above reward for their delivery in any jail in the State where I can get them.

L J. HAUGHTON.

Gulf P. O., Jan. 4, 1864. 96-*9tpd

State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1863.
Arch'd McLean, Executor of Hugh McLean, dec'd, vs. A. D. McLean and wife, Catharine, J P. McLean, Hector McLean, J. C Poe and wife Margaret, William Bolin and wife Mary, Thomas Bolin and wife Nancy Sophia, Martha J. McLean, Elizabeth McLean and Sarah McDougald.
Petition for Account and Settlement.

THIS case coming on to be heard on the petition, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm. Bolin and wife Mary and Thomas Bolin and wife Nancy Sophia, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the above named non-residents, notifying them of the filing of this petition, and for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Harnett, at the Court House in Lillington, on the second Monday of March next, to plead, answer or demur to this petition as they may see proper.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of this Court, at office in Lillington, the second Monday in Dec. 1863.

1*6wpd] B. F. SHAW, Clerk.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1864.

A STIRRING APPEAL.—We wished to have given our aid to the noble soldiery of North Carolina in the earnest appeal they have been and are making to the people at home for peace among ourselves that we may the sooner have peace with the yankee foe. But we do not know that *we* can just now add anything in words worthy to place beside our soldiers' acts. We will let another speak for us, in words well spoken to people and soldiers just one year ago, when the Spring campaign was opening as now. Oh! that we could take from the Raleigh Standard of Feb'y 1864 such words as these which we copy

From the Raleigh Standard, Feb'y 27, 1863.

IS PEACE DESIRABLE?

Every one says it is. We are fighting for peace. But we can have no peace unless it comes to us as a self-governing free people. How shall we obtain it? By resting on our arms? By desertion and straggling, and all kinds of expedients to avoid service? By waiting for the Northwest to secede from the Northeast? By depending on foreign intervention? Fellow-citizens, soldiers, these are not the roads to peace. *We shall obtain this great blessing only when we shall have thoroughly defeated the enemy at all points*, and endured the privations, the losses, and the sufferings of war until that enemy shall have despaired of success. *This is the road to peace.* There seems to be no other road to it. What then? Let the people hold up the hands of our Generals, and let every soldier be at the post of duty. If our enemies should fail at all points during the next three months, they will begin seriously to consider that their task is a most difficult, if not an impossible one. Opposition to the war in the North is certainly increasing. There can be no doubt that a large portion of Lincoln's armies and of the Northern people are tired of the war. They want peace as much as we do. Continued defeats for the next three mouths must tell powerfully on their feelings and judgments. Many of them—perhaps a majority, are opposed to fighting to free the slaves. They regard such a policy as changing the character of the war. They look upon it also as fraught with incalculable misery to both races in both sections. The madness and folly of Lincoln in this respect are operating in our favor. Now is the time to present one compact front at every point. We can lose nothing by it, but on the contrary we may gain every thing. We repeat, if our enemies should fail at all points for the next three months, that failure must tend to a cessation of hostilities, or to an armistice, which will be a long step towards peace. But what if they should succeed? The war will be prolonged, and our sufferings will be increased tenfold. Starvation will be added to the horrors which would follow in the train of their triumphant forces.

We believe that we have enough regiments in the field if they are kept well filled. We must have men to cultivate our fields and men to fight. Let the former make every grain of corn and every pound of meat they can, and let the latter, to a man, rally to their regiments. Let no soldier so act as to have it thrown up to him hereafter, that he was a deserter or an outlier. It makes no difference whether we approve of the measures by which the war was brought on or not; we are in it, and we must fight it out. We deplore those measures as much as any one, but they belong to the unalterable past. We cannot change them nor their consequences, by deploring them. We can only profit by them in the future. *We repeat, we must fight. There is no other way to peace but by submission to Abraham Lincoln. Who thinks of that? Are we ready to swear allegiance to his government? It is not the government that it was, but a rank and bloody usurpation.* Our people will not be *forced* to do any thing. They will decide their own destiny. It is true, no one can foresee the end of the struggle. It may end in the ruin of every North American State; but if we are true to ourselves, to our ancestors, and to our children, we at least in North Carolina will never call any section or any man master. But Providence permits no mortal to foresee events. He shows us our duty, and if we perform it, events will take care of themselves. *Duty, duty, duty*—let us all do that. We can do no otherwise, and be true men. We appeal to our gallant soldiers who are absent, to hasten to their colors. They will be unjust to their own reputation, and unjust to their comrades who impatiently await their return, if they linger longer. Peace is to be desired above all earthly blessings, but it can be reached only through blood and suffering. To your posts, then, soldiers. You are the country's hope. Every privation you submit to, and every blow you strike, brings us that much nearer to blessed peace.

FEED THE SOLDIERS.—We have seen no recommendation in regard to the existing scarcity of food in the army that strikes us more favorably than the following. Yet it is susceptible of one additional recommendation, viz: that those who can afford to send more than their own sons may need, should put in the same box something that those sons may give to soldiers who have no parents to care for them, or whose parents may be unable to spare them anything. Think of the grateful feelings that may be thus inspired among the noble defenders of our country!

By an advertisement of Dr. Warren, Surgeon General of the State, it will be seen that all boxes delivered to him at Raleigh before the 1st day of every month, will on that day be forwarded to the army free of charge. Let us hope that so many will adopt the annexed suggestion of the "Soldier" as to require Dr. Warren to dispatch his messenger every week instead of every month, as no doubt he would rejoice to do:—

CAMP NEAR ORANGE C. H., Jan'y 31, 1864.

To the Editor of the Examiner: Believing you to be a friend to the soldier, I trust you will insert the following good suggestion in your valuable paper, viz: that every family send to their son, husband or father, as the case may be, a box of provisions. The rations in the army are short, and without aid from some quarter, the consequences are a want of food. Allow me to suggest, also, what is proper to send; that is, what a soldier mostly needs. A box should contain bacon, (ham or side,) peas, butter, dried fruit and syrup in quantities to suit the convenience of the shipper.—Many other luxuries, under which the home tables groan, might be packed in, but the articles enumerated will be most useful to the hungry soldier. Surely every family can do this. Such tokens of love and affection tend to encourage and satisfy the "brave soldier boy," and lure him "on to deeds of noble daring." Let all consider this suggestion and act as their consciences may dictate. Every paper in the South will please copy and confer a favor on every SOLDIER.

GOOD SIGNS.—In the yankee Congress, the Administration has endeavored to get a repeal of the law authorizing drafted men to buy out by paying $300. But the House refused to repeal, 73 to 26. They then tried to get the commutation raised from $300 to $400. Rejected. Next, they proposed that when a man paid his $300 he should be liable to the next draft, instead of being exempted for three years. Rejected, 79 to 49. These are remarkable votes, in a body containing a large administration majority. They indicate that the people are opposed to going into the army, and that their Representatives dare not take steps to force them in. Upon the whole, says the Richmond Sentinel, it is manifest that the war has told most powerfully on Lincoln's available resources of men. The giant staggers! Now is the time for us to rush to arms, with renewed energy and enthusiasm, and, by the blessing of God, we shall soon win the day!

RE ENLISTMENTS.—The noble work is still going on. Among those in the army of Northern Virginia are included the Brigades of Daniel, Johnston, Ramseur, Lane—all North Carolinians.

CONFEDERATE TAX.—The Charlotte Democrat thinks the January tax collected in Mecklenburg will be $600,000 to $800,000.

THE DISTURBANCE AT GREENSBORO'.—Referring to the late meeting at Greensboro', the Raleigh Standard of the 9th says:—

"Some of the Destructive journals of this State and of Richmond appear to be delighted at the disturbance at this meeting. The Fayetteville Observer says, 'one of the leaders, who afterwards avowed himself a Union man, was whipped by a soldier.' This is false. One of the gentlemen who took part in the meeting was insulted by a Tennessee soldier, he resented the insult, a fight occurred, and the Tennessean attempted to shoot him. The idea that he was 'whipped' appears to have *tickled* the Observer. But that paper admits there is a 'better' mode of treating such meetings than that adopted at Greensborough. It is pleased with the yells, and hootings, and rotten egg performances, but it would have been 'better' pleased if some other plan had been adopted to prevent the free expression of opinion."

We suppose that the Observer is more generally read in Raleigh than any paper published outside of that city. There is scarcely a gentleman in Raleigh who does not know, just as well as the Standard knows, that the Observer never gave or professed to give any account whatever of the meeting at Greensboro. We knew nothing and had heard nothing about it; but simply stated (giving credit) what was said by the Standard to have occurred, then (again giving credit) what was said by a writer in the Confederate to have occurred, and then expressed our regret for the alleged disturbances. That is all. It is a puzzle to us to understand how the writer of the above slanderous paragraph could leave his office after publishing it and look into the faces of the hundreds of his neighbors who not only knew that it was a slander, but that *he* knew it to be so.

We did not suggest any plan "to prevent the free expression of opinion." We suggested the propriety of such an expression. The meetings held by the Standard's followers are all trumpeted forth not as party but as "*public* meetings." As such all citizens have a right to attend them, to speak and to vote. We suggested that they do these things, and cited the happy result of such a course at Thompson's Store in Wake, as a reason for adopting the suggestion.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS—OUR CIRCULATION.—We have been adding from a half "token" to a "token" per week (5 to 10 quires) to our impression for some time past, but we cannot always calculate with certainty upon the addition required. So it was on Monday, and when the last mail was ready to leave the office on Monday night we had but a dozen papers left. This will explain to a large number of new subscribers our inability to supply their orders received on Monday night and Tuesday morning.

The Raleigh Standard of the 9th reached us at sunset of that day with a batch of "extracts from letters," containing some half dozen allusions to the Observer, the spirit of which may be expressed by the following brief epistle:

"MOORE Co., Jan. 30, 1864.

"The Observer is dying its natural death. But few persons are taking it in this part of the County."

We keep at our desk what we call "alteration books," on which are recorded from day to day all changes—new entries, stoppages, changes of office—from which twice a week our mail books are set in order. Laughing over the Standard's "extracts," we had the curiosity to take up these alteration books and see how many "hundreds" we had lost, how much nearer our "natural death" the preceding 24 hours—from sunset on Monday to sunset on Tuesday—had brought us. We gathered the following results: That from about 100 letters we had *entered* 122 subscribers at 4 Post Offices in the army, 2 in South Carolina, 1 in Florida, and 53 offices in 28 North Carolina counties, viz: Robeson, Randolph, Bladen, Yadkin, Cleveland, Orange, Alamance, Cabarrus, Franklin, Alexander, Northampton, Davidson, Iredell, Richmond, Duplin, Greene, Brunswick, Buncombe, Stanly, Anson, Chatham, Harnett, Sampson, Guilford, Montgomery, Moore, Cumberland and Rutherford. We were 6 nearer our "death" in Moore, that being the number entered from that county. To tell the *whole* truth, we must go on and let our readers know what we found under the heading "stop." We found the name of one gentleman in Cabarrus, who had become so disgusted with reading the Observer once a week that—why, he sent us the money to stop it and take it twice a week.

The letters received that day, as every day, gave the Standard "fits," but it seems to us beneath the dignity of the press to publish such things, and we omit them as carefully as we do the very grateful commendations of the Observer. The communications sent us for publication bitterly assailing the Standard have been, we believe, invariably omitted. What we want said about that paper we are prepared to say ourselves.

HON. JOHN BELL AND ANDY JOHNSON.—These two have been among the most prominent men in Tennessee for a quarter of a century past. Bell was a statesman—a whig—who labored for the perpetuation of a "Constitutional Union." He was denounced for his opinions and action by Johnson and his followers, as "untrue to the South and unsound on the slavery question." The war came on, and Tennessee cast her lot with the South, Mr. Bell approving of the act. He has in consequence of his devotion to the South lost his large property, many of his slaves have been stolen by the yankees, and he is an exile from his home. The miserable demagogue Johnson, on the contrary, has gone over to Lincoln, is rewarded with office for his treachery, and is now preaching emancipation.

These are glaring instances, but by no means singular. We have such in our own State, and they doubtless exist everywhere. There are some honest men and many demagogues in all communities.

PATRIOTIC.—In Virginia, several of the most eminent statesmen, among them Gov. Smith and Mr. Flournoy, have devoted themselves to addressing the people in various counties and towns, on the condition of the country and the duty of patriots to exert themselves to promote the success of the great cause in which the Confederacy is engaged. In Georgia, Howell Cobb and Bishop Pierce, two of the finest orators that Georgia ever produced, are doing the same thing. These are exceptional cases. As to the great body of the stump speakers, the Atlanta Confederacy asks:—

"Where are the men of oratorical ability at this crisis? Where are the men who, when there are election contests on hand, are found in every locality to enter the field for personal ends, and are now mute? Their accents are heard at every political gathering. Their voices swell into loud tones of denunciation and mutual reproach at every barbecue and stump theatre of political eloquence. Why are they mute now, when oratory could do much good? Awake, ye men of might, in the fields of oratorical fame! Here are laurels to be gathered worthy of the highest flights of genius and the sublimest efforts."

PLANT POTATOES.—Irish Potatoes planted now will make a crop of great value in the Spring, relieving in a degree the want from the scarcity of corn and meat. But potatoes for planting are so high that many are deterred from buying. A merchant who is selling all he has at cost, ($15 a bushel,) requests us to urge all the dealers in town to do likewise, to sacrifice profit on them to the public good. And he is further endeavoring to make an arrangement to give small quantities to poor persons who wish to plant and are unable to buy. Both movements are worthy of the attention and approval of our townsmen.

CONGRESS.—On Monday both houses were engaged in eulogies on Mr. Wilcox, late M. C. from Texas.

On Tuesday the injunction of secrecy was removed as to a bill passed in secret session and signed by the President. The bill prohibits, except under special permit, the exportation of Cotton, Tobacco, naval stores, sugar, molasses and rice, and the importation of other than articles of necessity. As soon as published we shall give a more particular account of the law.

JUDGE FRENCH'S DECISION.—The Lynchburg Republican, noticing the late decision of Judge French establishing the constitutionality of the law subjecting the principals of substitutes to conscription, says:—

"Well done North Carolina. This gallant State has been much abused and slandered by some because she unfortunately has within her borders one or two traitorous newspapers which present a false reflex of her people. To such an extent is this feeling prevalent that several persons in Virginia who have put in substitutes have removed to North Carolina for the purpose of escaping service under the decisions of her Courts. But this timely and patriotic decision of Judge French will sadly disappoint these skulkers.

"We hope and believe that every Judge in Virginia will render opinions like Judge F., and thus administer to skulkers and their friends a withering rebuke."

THE CAPTURED DESERTERS.—We mentioned in our last that several deserters from our army had been captured in front of Newbern, two of them executed, and others on trial. The Raleigh Confederate, whose Editor was on the ground, says,—

"We learn that among the yankee prisoners taken below Kinston last week, there were forty five deserters from Nethercutt's Battalion. They were in full yankee uniform, and will of course suffer the penalty so eminently due the base crime of desertion to the enemy. One deserter from the 8th Regiment caught in yankee uniform, was shot on Thursday last, with several others."

SERVED THEM RIGHT.—We have heard of cases in which so-called "peace men" in this State have argued that they might hope for exemption from insult and the confiscation of their property, should the yankees get possession of it, because they were against the war and in favor of reconstruction. They forget the well established principle, that while the treason may be relished by bad men, the traitor is always despised by good and bad. The following statement of the Richmond Dispatch is a case in point:

"Some of the Union people who fell into the hands of their yankee friends on the occasion of Averill's raid in Western Virginia, were effectually cured of their treasonable propensities by the treatment they met with. One Union man named Wolf, in Alleghany, whose property was not respected by the freebooters under Lincoln's banner, is ready to bushwhack his former champions. One defenceless widow, who professed her unwavering Unionism, and alleged in corroboration that her sons were deserters from the Confederate army, on pleading with the vandals to leave her one horse to ride to mill, was met with the reply, 'Ride your d—d cowardly sons to mill!'"

FLORIDA.—A letter to the Editors from Tallahassee, Jan. 29th, says:—

"Florida is all right, and all submit cheerfully to the recent acts of Congress, believing all to be for the common good."

CAUTION TO CATTLE OWNERS.—A gentleman of this county informs us that he has lost ten head of cattle from eating rotten sweet potatoes. This is a serious loss in this time of scarcity of meat. Let others be on their guard.

A PEACH BLOSSOM.—A friend informs us that he found an open peach blossom on one of his trees on Rockfish on Sunday last, with a number of others nearly ready to burst. This is very early for blossoms; but fortunately there has come a cold spell, which we trust will keep them back.

BLOCKADE RUNNER LOST.—The Journal of the 9th says the Steamer Spunkey is ashore and likely to go to pieces. She is under the guns of Fort Caswell, and cargo will probably be saved.

A NEW BRIGADIER.—Col. H. L. Gilmer, 4th Kentucky, of Longstreet's army.

DIVIDEND.—5 percent. by the Commercial Bank of Wilmington.

CHARLOTTE & S. C. RAILROAD.—The receipts during the past year were $1,098,769 16; expenses $710,588 18.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BENEFIT OF MRS. TUNNELL, OF "BETHEL" MEMORY.

Amount heretofore acknowledged,	$605
Received from David Murphy,	50

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Hospital at Wilson, 13th Sept'r, B F. May, of Nash county.

At Fort Fisher, N. C., on the 8th of Nov. 1863, Mr. H. C Davis, of Co. I, 36th Reg't, aged 22 years. In his death his parents lost an obedient son, his brothers and sisters an affectionate brother, and the Confederacy a fine soldier. A. R.

From a wound received in a skirmish with the enemy, near Greenville, N. C., 1st Jan'y, Francis B. Ferrell, of the Scotland Neck Mounted Rifles.

At Camp Wieder, 9th Jan'y, J. W. Howle, Co. C, 10th Regiment.

Lieut. S M Young, of the 11th N C Reg't died in a field hospital, 7th July, 1863, of wounds received in battle, during the first day's fight at Gettysburg.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died of pneumonia, in Camp near Orange C. H. Va., Dec'r 20, 1863, Thomas Bulard, of Bladen Co., in the 26th year of his age. He volunteered in Capt. R. B. McRae's Co. C, 7th Reg't N. C T. in June 1861; was in the fights around Newbern, and discharged his duty faithfully in all the fights before Richmond, Fredericksburg and many others; was wounded once but not confined. He had been a member of the Baptist Church about 4 years; was an exemplary youth and christian soldier. He leaves a father, mother, brothers and sisters, besides a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his untimely death. We trust our loss is his eternal gain.

J M JESSUP.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

It has pleased our Heavenly father to remove from our ranks our beloved, patriotic, and highly esteemed brother E C PAGE, Co. E, 26th Reg't N C. V. He received a mortal wound in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa. He was removed to Winchester, Va., where he lived and bore his wound with much fortitude until the 29th of July, 1863, when he ceased to be a member of our band. He volunteered in May, '61, was a true and patriotic soldier, always at his post, and shared his part of danger in many terrific battles. Our company has lost one of its brightest stars, and we deeply sympathize with the bereaved wife, child and kind father, who since the war has lost 3 sons and in the last few years has buried the seventh child.

W. W. E.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 8th inst., by Rev. J. J. Prather, Mr. CHARLES BROWN, of the 5th N. C. T., to Mrs. SARAH KENDRICK, of Fayetteville.

Near Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. H. H. Gibbons, Lieut. E. A McDONALD to Miss SALLIE A. DAWKINS. Also, in the same locality, on the 29th Nov. 1863, Mr. WM R TERRY to Miss MARTHA J. GAY, all of Richmond county, N. C.

In Anson county, on the 12th ultimo, by Rev J. W. Hutchison, Mr T. J WATKINS to Miss S. E., daughter of Capt. B D Henry.

In Randolph county, N. C., on Wednesday evening the 3d inst., by J. D Cox, Esq. Lieut. Z H LOWDERMILK, of the 81 N C. Infantry, to Miss MOLLIE L. BROOKSHIRE, all of Randolph county.

Richmond Examiner please copy.

On January 18th, by Noah Auman, Esq., Mr. EVACHAEL HANCOCK, of Moore county, to Mrs. ELIZABETH COLE, of Montgomery county.

From the Rapidan—Official Report.—The following despatch from Gen Lee, says the Whig of the 9th, was received at the War Department yesterday:

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 8.

Gen S. Cooper: The forces of the enemy which crossed at Morton's Ford Saturday, were driven to the river under cover of their guns that evening. During the night they re-crossed to the north bank, but remained in position yesterday. This morning they have disappeared. They left 17 dead and 46 prisoners in our hands. Our loss 4 killed and 20 wounded. The guard at the ford, a lieutenant and 25 men, while bravely resisting the passage of the enemy, were captured. The enemy's cavalry, which appeared at Barnett's Saturday, returned across Robinson's river Sunday evening.

R. E. LEE.

From Below.—The latest intelligence received at Headquarters is that the yankees are on the retrograde, and when last heard from had reached New Kent C H. A gentleman who came up on the flag of truce boat represents that the enemy have been largely reinforced at Newport News and Yorktown, and that matters at Fortress Monroe indicate active preparations for a formidable advance of the enemy.—*Rich Dispatch, 9th.*

Escape of 109 Yankee officers.—RICHMOND, Feb. 10.—109 Yankee officers, including Col. Straight, escaped from the Libby prison last night through a tunnel sixty feet long opening into a vacant lot on the opposite side of the street. One of the officers has been re-captured.

Important from Florida.—A private dispatch to a gentleman in this city, dated Lake City, Florida, Feb'y 8, 1864, says "Eighteen vessels, gunboats and transports, are reported by the commanding officer at Camp Finnegan as having arrived at Jacksonville. The enemy presumed to be in large force, have landed, and were reported as advancing last night."—*Rich. Sentinel, 9th.*

The Newbern Affair.—A dispatch received Saturday at the War Department from Maj. Gen. Whiting estimates, by the admission of prisoners, the enemy's loss in the fight at Bachelor's creek at *fifteen hundred men.* *Rich Examiner.*

From the West.—The news from East Tennessee is of the most cheering and encouraging character. It is certain that Upper East Tennessee is almost entirely clear of yankee troops, and that they have already left Knoxville or are preparing to do so. The probabilities are that Longstreet will very soon have entire and undisputed possession of that important section of country which the yankees had counted so confidently upon as the base of their operations for the Spring and Summer campaign. In the meantime, Forrest and Polk in the West, threatening, and perhaps occupying, West Tennessee, Morgan in Kentucky and Middle Tennessee, and Johnston with his magnificent army, with the splendid cavalry force of Wheeler, confronting the army of Gen. Grant, we see no alternative for the federal forces but a retreat upon Nashville, and perhaps beyond. *Chattanooga Rebel, 7th.*

From the North.—The Petersburg Express has seen a Herald of the 5th. There are rumors of Meade's displacement. Hunter or Thomas to succeed. The yankees are holding a bogus State Convention in Arkansas. [It is thought they intend to have bogus Gov'ts in enough Confederate States to enable Lincoln to be elected next Fall.] Gold is quoted 157½. No other news.

Destructive Fire in Wilmington.—The Journal of the 9th says that on the night before some cotton sheds and 1025 bales of cotton on Ann and Water streets were burned. 500 bales were owned by the Chicora, 425 by the Consolidated S. S. Co., and 100 by J. R. Murchison. Loss about $700,000, of which in cotton $691,875.

Confederate Bonds.—8 per cents sold in Richmond yesterday at 110 to 120 and interest. 7 per cents 106 to 106½. $15,000,000 loan 173.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed instantly, at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1st, 1863, Wm. A. and Henry B. Garrett, Co. G, 26th Regiment, N. C. T., and sons of Rev. Jacob and Anna Garrett, of Chatham county, N. C.

At the first sound of the war cry the former forsook his home and its happy inmates, and bidding adieu to a fond brother and sisters and affectionate parents, he attached himself to the "Chatham Boys" Company, then being organized for the defence of the Old North State. For two long and trying years he had undergone the hardships of the camp, the fatigues of the march, and the exposure and danger of battle, all for the sake of his native land, whose institutions and laws had been trampled under foot, and whose honor had been insulted by an abolition foe. But alas! at Gettysburg, while charging the enemy, he fell to rise no more. The good, meek and unassuming William has passed from among us, but his name lives in the hearts of his comrades. No more shall we see the model soldier, of whom it might truly be said, that he had not an enemy.

The latter, though not among the first to volunteer (owing to his age) did so before he became 18 and connected himself with the same Co. and Reg't. In him we find blended with the noble qualities of his brother, an extremely gay and lively disposition, which cheered and encouraged all with whom he mingled. He was beloved and respected by the entire company.

They both fill an honored soldier's grave in the grove fronting Gettysburg. Parents, weep not; for though separated from you, so that they can never more return to your fond embrace, yet you can join them in a better world, where parting will be no more. Let us trust your lost sons are now basking in the sunlight of a Saviour's love, where the shock of battle never comes and where the tread of armies is never heard.

H. C. A.

Near Orange C. H., Va., Jan. 27, 1864.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Whereas, our Reg't, the 3d N. C. Cavalry, has suffered the loss of one of its young, gallant and most promising officers, David Clark Camp, Brv't 2d Lieut Co. G, who fell killed in a fight with the enemy near Greenville, N. C., on the night of the 30th of Dec. 1863. We the officers of that portion of the Reg't at this post, desiring to bear testimony to the gallantry and bravery of the deceased as an officer,—his many noble and generous qualities as a man; and of mingling our sorrow with the sacred sadness of his bereaved family.

Resolved, 1st. That in the death of Lieut Camp the cause of liberty, for which he so nobly and generously gave his life, lost a faithful and devoted defender, the army a just and impartial officer whose bravery and gallant leadership needs not the embalming of eloquence nor vain inscriptions upon marble, while in the memory of his comrades lives the immortal words of the expiring hero—"boys they have killed me, but fight them."

Resolved, 2d. That though called in the pride of youth to walk through the valley of the shadow of death, he had already given promise of much usefulness as a member of society, and an earnest of the realization of the high hopes of his friends for his future.

Resolved, 3d. That to his afflicted family we tender our sincere sympathy, feeling with them a kindred sorrow and at a common altar would mingle our tears of sorrow, and grief at the loss of a friend and brother officer with their sacred melancholy at that of a worthy and estimable son and brother, and cheer them with the inspiring hope, that though they shall see him no more on earth, yet they shall again be joined to separate no more in that building not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

Resolved, 4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed friend and also to the State Journal and Fayetteville Observer with a request to publish.

BENJ. G. SMITH, Capt. Co. G 3d N. C. Cav. }
ISAAC ROBERTS, 1st Lt. Co. E. 3d " " } Com.
J EDWIN MOORE, 2d Lt. Co. K. 3d " }

A PRIVATE SCHOOL.

MISS MANGUM will re-open her School for young Ladies at the residence of her mother, Mrs Willie P. Mangum, on the 28th Jan'y, 1864. Parents and guardians who desire further information, will address Miss M P. Mangum, Red Mountain or Flat River, P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

Jan'y 20 2*3tpd

150 Acres of Land for Sale.

I WILL offer at public sale on Saturday the 20th inst. 150 acres of LAND situated on the Chicken Road, 15 miles below Fayetteville, adjoining the Lands of John F. Byrne, Christian McMillan, and others. There are some 15 or 20 acres cleared and a small dwelling house. Terms of sale cash.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Feb'y 4. 4*2tpd

DIED,

In this county, of Typhoid fever, on the 5th inst., MELISA ANN, only daughter of Calvin and Caroline Calbreth, aged 3 years, 4 months and 8 days. She was a fair and lovely child in life and in death still beautiful.

Of pneumonia and measles, in Anson county, on the 26th of January, at the residence of S. P. Morton, STEPHEN D EASON, son of Wm. and Lucy Eason, aged 15 years, 10 months and 11 days. He entered heaven with prayer. Our loss is his gain.

In Richmond county, January 26th, in the 20th year of her age, JEMIMA P. HENDERSON, daughter of T. and Hugh Henderson.

In Sampson county, on the 25th January, Mr. ISAAC C. WRIGHT, in the 61st year of his age.

At the residence of J. W. B. Watson, Esq., in Johnston county, Col. GEORGE W. WATSON, aged about 37 years.

In Bladen county, on the 3rd inst., JAMES ROBESON, Esq., in the 64th year of his age. He was descended from one of the oldest and most respectable families on the Cape Fear, and in this section of the State was known as a high-toned, honorable gentleman.—*Journal.*

In Randolph county, N. C., Jan. 10, of disease of the lungs, Mr EMSLEY LASSITER, in the 56th year of his age. He was greatly afflicted from his youth, having been made in very early childhood a cripple for life, but notwithstanding his inability to get about as other men, yet he was a very useful, energetic, honest, kind-hearted man, and much liked by all who knew him. He made a profession of religion in his 17th year and attached himself to the M. E. Church South, since which time he has ever been an orderly and consistent member of the same. Though he had many sore trials yet he patiently endured them all. About 14 years ago his good and estimable wife died, leaving five children who looked unto him for their future training, and well did he accomplish this, proving himself to be both a father and mother to them. No children ever were blessed with a kinder parent than was he. When our struggle for liberty commenced his two eldest sons volunteered and went forth with their father's approval, to battle for our rights. He wrote them often, always kindly and wisely advising and encouraging them in the cause to which they had already shown themselves so patriotic. But alas! death came and snatched for its victim, his young and promising son Jonathan while in camp at Evansport, Va. His older son who was then in camp at Raleigh went, and with much difficulty, brought home the remains of his deceased brother to be interred in the family burying ground. The death of this young and sprightly son was a sore bereavment to his father and family. But yet his faith in God remained unshaken; though greater trials yet awaited him. On the 4th of Sept last, he was again bereft of his kind and dutiful daughter, Mrs. M. A. Luther, who died at Fort Anderson, while there on a visit to her husband, who was in the service of his country. His grief for the loss of the son and daughter was very great, and he often remarked that he would freely have given his own life, could they have lived. During his last illness, which was of the most aggravating character and which lasted within a few hours of five days, he was never in a single instance heard to murmur.

The Lord greatly blessed him during his affliction, in removing all doubts from his mind as to his acceptance with God. This gave him great consolation and enabled him to rejoice in hope of the glory of God. When his friends visited him he received them kindly and cheerfully and told them what the Lord had done for him and "asked them to meet him in heaven." "Tell all my absent friends to live good christians, and meet me in a better world," were among his last words. He sent a last kind message to his son, who was far from his dear home on the tented fields of Northern Va., saying, "tell him to continue to be a good dutiful son as he always has been, and tell him to still be faithful in the discharge of all his christian duties and meet me in heaven." His mind all the while remained sound. To the latest hour of his life his reasoning faculties appeared not to suffer in the least. Thus he passed quietly, calmly and peaceably into the spirit land, with the full assurance of a glorious rest beaming upon his countenance. He leaves an affectionate daughter and two sons to mourn their irreparable loss.—COM.

In Waughtown, Forsyth county, on 31st January, JAMES FRANCIS, only child of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sink, aged three months and two days.

The father was not there to catch
The bright seraphic smile,
That beamed athwart the lovely face
Of his sweet darling child.

The mother bent in agony,
O'er this her first-born child;
And saw that death had sealed the life
That had so sweetly smiled.

She vainly strove to woo again
The life light to his eyes;
But all unconscious of her woe
The guileless "Jimmie" dies!

How mourn the spirits thus bereft
The idol of the heart!
How sad the thought to thus resign,
And with the idol part!

'Twas not in anger, not in wrath,
But in his God-like love,
That Jesus called the smiling boy
To dwell with Him above.

Then seek to find an entrance there—
To those bright realms above,
Where "Jimmie" with his tiny harp,
Now swells the notes of love!

B——.

Dr. T. L. WINSLOW,

HAVING removed to Beaumont, Chatham County, would respectfully offer his professional services to the surrounding country, hoping from an experience of nearly twenty years of regular practice, to be able to share a portion of the confidence of the community.

Jan'y 1864. 98:*3m

WANTED,

AN experienced Male and Female Teacher, to take charge of a School in Smithville, Brunswick county. Apply to J. C. Swain, or the subscriber, near Smithville.

JESSE G DREW.

Jan'y 9, 1864 93*9tpd

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 18th September, my negro woman JENNY, aged about 28 years, about 5 feet high, dark complexion, looks surly unless spoken to, at which time she is very pleasant. She ranaway sometime previous and was taken up in Robeson county, N. Carolina, in the neighborhood of Shoe Heel Depot, working about under the pretence of being free. She was carried off by one Lewis Oxendine, a mulatto who was hauling corn at that time, from my plantation. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or in any Jail so that I get her. I will give one hundred dollars more for proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring her.

My address is Brownsville Post Office, Marlborough District, South Carolina. JOHN A HODGES.

Dec 6, 1863 89 *17tpd

Moore Superior Court of Law,
FALL TERM, 1863.

Harris Tysor vs. New York White Soap Stone Co.

IT is ordered by the Court, in this case, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks for the Defendants in the said case, to appear, plead, answer or demur, at the next Term of this Court, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, I. H Caddell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in August A. D., 1863. Issued 9th January 1864.

98*6tpd] I H CADDELL, C. S. C.

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1864.
Caroline Russell vs Gillam Russell, Nancy Russell.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Pinkney Russell and Shelly Russell, two of the Defendants, reside beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, notifying the Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held the 1st Monday in April next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. S. Spencer, Clerk of said Court, at office in Troy, 1st Monday in January 1864.

98*6tpd] J. S. SPENCER, C. C. C.

LATE OPERATIONS IN EASTERN N. CAROLINA.

From the Wilmington Journal, Feb'y 10th.

We have been favored with the following highly interesting account of the movements of the force which left this place, under command of Brig. Gen'l Martin, to co-operate in the recent demonstration against Newbern. It will be seen that Gen Martin, with the gallant officers and men under his command, accomplished all and more than had been assigned to them. From first to last, the movement was eminently successful, and reflects the highest credit upon all concerned.

As a part of the programme of the late movement against Newbern by the Confederate forces under the command of Major General Pickett, an expedition was organized under the direction of Brig. Gen. Martin, for the purpose of cutting the line of railroad communication between Newbern and Morehead City, and preventing re-inforcements from being sent to the relief of the former place from the latter. The expedition consisted of the 17th N. C. Reg't, Lt. Col. Jno. C. Lamb, commanding; the 42d Regiment N. C. T., Col. Jno. E. Brown, commanding; Capt. Paris' Va. battery of artillery, and Capt. Ellis' Battery of Maj. J. W. Moore's Battalion of artillery; and two companies of Cavalry—Capt. Harris [of Chatham Co.,] and Captain Harland—the latter from S. C.

The expedition moved from Wilmington on the 28th ult., and made an average march of 20 miles a day over heavy sandy roads at this end of the line, and deep muddy ones at the other. No remarkable incident occurred until our forces approached the enemy's lines, when Gen'l Martin disposed his forces as follows: An advanced guard consisting of all the cavalry, three companies of infantry, and one of artillery, was thrown forward to "feel" the enemy—the cavalry being under the immediate command of Lieut. Col. Jeffords, 5th S. C. cavalry, and the whole under command of Col. Geo. Jackson. The rest of the infantry and artillery followed under the immediate supervision of the Commanding General. On nearing the first pickets of the enemy and discovering them on the alert, the cavalry dashed furiously forward, and the yankee pickets (25 or 30 in number) retreated as fast as their horses would carry them. The road over which pursuers and pursued had to pass was through a swamp, and full of deep holes overflowing with mud and water. But on they sped—some of the yankee horses and their riders turning summersets in the mud, and ours running over them, and tumbling headlong in the deep mire after them, inflicting many bruises upon men and horses (breaking the neck of one of the latter) but doing no serious damage to the riders. It was at this point that Lieut. Muse, of Harris' cavalry, while gallantly leading the charge, fell mortally wounded by a pistol shot from a yankee who was being hotly pursued. Having captured a portion and dispersed the rest of these outpost pickets, the column moved forward and soon came to a trading post of the yankees—but the enemy had fled in the direction of a block-house some half mile distant—pickets and reserves. The march was continued and preparations made to storm the work, but a close examination disclosed the fact that the position had been evacuated by the enemy in such hot haste that they left their provisions, books, letters, &c., behind them. Continuing the march for two and a half miles further, a second block-house was discovered and our forces were brought to a stand by a shot from a six pounder which went whizzing over their heads. No one knew the strength of the place—how much infantry or artillery constituted the garrison. It was easily discovered that it was a well built, thick walled house, surrounded by a circumvallation of earth-works.

After a shell or two from Capt. Ellis' Battery, it was at once determined by the commanding General to attack the place with infantry.

Capt. Biggs, Co. A, 17th Regiment, was directed to throw his men forward as skirmishers, and feel the strength of the enemy. With the alacrity of volunteers and the steadiness of regulars, they advanced across the open field, in the face of the discharges from the six-pounder and small arms. When within about 200 yards of the block houses, Capt. B ordered his men to charge the works. They responded with a yell which rang out amid the volleys of musketry. It was the work of but a moment. The Yankees broke and ran for their lives. A beautiful six-pounder cannon, a number of rifles, knapsacks, clothing, commissary stores, &c., were captured here, besides a few Yankees who were not quick enough in getting away. One killed and one wounded. No loss on our side. Lieut Hassell, of this Company, acting Brigade Ordnance Officer, on Gen Martin's staff, when his Company was thrown forward, by permission of the General, rejoined it and participated in this gallant charge.

But the principal work of the day was still to be done. Newport Barracks—a strong fort—was four miles beyond, just on the railroad, and the Yankees were falling back in that direction.

Just as our forces were emerging from a dense wood into an open field, they were admonished by a shell from a six-pounder Parrott gun that the enemy were about to contest their further advance.

Our artillery returned the compliment in gallant style, and the General directed the infantry to form into a line of battle, the whole being under his immediate eye.

This was quickly done, and the order to move forward responded to with alacrity and spirit. In an unbroken line, they advanced upon the enemy amid the shot and shell of their artillery. When about half way across the field, the order to charge was given, and our brave boys bounded forward with a will.

The enemy, about 1200 strong, had greatly the advantage of position, being protected by the underbrush and woods on the other side of the field But no matter. On pressed our brave boys, with a yell of the wildest enthusiasm. As they approached the enemy, the musketry became animated on both sides—rapid and continuous; but the enemy continued to give ground and fall back in the direction of the fort, closely pursued by our forces.

After driving them through the woods, and over the field intervening between our troops and the fort, the enemy opened on us with a 32 pounder from the fort; Capt. Paris delivered a few well directed shots at them from his 12 pound Napoleons, when the General determined to assault the works with infantry. Skirmishers were thrown forward, but on their appearance, the enemy, having previously set fire to all the buildings, evacuated the place, set fire to the Railroad bridge, and tore up the county bridge over Newport river, to prevent pursuit. It was now night, and after a running fight of six hours, over the distance of eight miles, our gallant troops were in possession of the field—the enemy flying for life. Altogether, our troops captured 7 pieces of artillery, several hundred stand of arms, 200 boxes of ammunition, about 75 prisoners, 6 slaves, 12 horses, and commissary stores enough to subsist the troops during their stay in the neighborhood, besides a large quantity of clothing with which our men supplied themselves—such as overcoats, pants, blankets, &c. The enemy burnt most of their quartermaster and commissary stores. They also burnt their stables with the horses in them. Some few horses were rescued by our men. In addition to our captures, we destroyed 1000 barrels of turpentine belonging to the U. S. and burnt two Railroad bridges.

We have to lament the death of the brave and gallant Capt. Leith, 17th N. C. T., and five others, whose names have not been ascertained, in the general engagement above referred to.

Besides the capture of prisoners, about 20 of the enemy were killed—most of their wounded being carried off the field.

The next morning the General directed Col. Jeffords, with a detachment of 60 cavalry, to make a reconnoissance in the vicinity of Newbern—not having heard from our forces there, and being in entire ignorance as to the movements of our troops. This work was thoroughly accomplished. Col. J. went within a mile of Newbern, obtained valuable information, capturing two block houses, spiking the guns, tearing up and burning every railroad and county bridge between the Trent and Shepardsville, or Newport Barracks, and bringing off a full out[illegible] of clothing for his men.

In obedience to orders, Gen. Martin returned to Wilmington with his command, after having accomplished all, and more than all, that had been assigned him.

The prisoners above alluded to arrived here yesterday.

THE CAPTURE OF THE UNDERWRITER.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

KINSTON, Feb. 7.

On the morning of Sunday, 31st January, our boats were launched in Neuse River, and in an hour's time we were pulling down towards the appointed rendezvous some 40 miles above Newbern. One by one the boats came in, and at midday we only awaited the arrival of our commander, Capt. Wood. About 2 o'clock his boat rounded the point, and he stepped ashore into the brigandish looking bivouac we had established. Without delay the arms and ammunition were distributed, the boats made ready, everything put ship-shape for the night, and between 2 and 3 o'clock we hauled out into the stream.

The boats were arranged in two divisions, the first under command of Capt. Wood, the second under Lieut. B. P. Loyall; and the two forming parallel to each other, we pulled rapidly down the stream. Silently the two black lines of boats filed down the stream with muffled oars, issuing no sound but the steady dip as they fell into the wave. Just before dark the boats were hauled along side each other to receive instructions, and this done, Capt Wood offered up fervent prayers for success, asking God to judge between us and our enemies, and once more we were winding down the Neuse. The night was very dark, and it was with great difficulty the way could be traced, the only bearings being taken from the faint light of the sky seen through the tree-tops above. About 3 o'clock we came into the open country above Newbern, where the river widened and the shores grew low and marshy. The night was foggy and thick; some rain fell.

To get a fair understanding of the plan of attack, I may say briefly that it was intended Gen. Pickett should open upon the yankee lines early in the morning to divert their attention and drive them back into the town. He had with him two brigades only—Clingman's and Hoke's, while Gen. Barton had been sent up the Trent to fall upon the town simultaneously with those in front. In addition to this, Col. Dearing, with a small force of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, had been sent across the Neuse to threaten Fort Anderson, and prevent reinforcements from Washington. This was the position of affairs at an early hour this morning.

It was hard on to four before we came opposite the town, and so dark and foggy we could see but a short distance beyond our bows. The day before it had been ascertained the yankee gunboats were in the Neuse, but upon reaching the position formerly occupied, they were no where to be seen. For an hour we cruised around from point to point trying in vain to make their lights, and at last, daylight being close at hand, we were forced to give up the search and return up the river. There were no gunboats in the Neuse.

Meantime Gen. Pickett had opened fire upon the yankee lines, and while we were pulling again up the stream we heard his guns booming through the mist, varied at times with the rattle of musketry.

Going some 4 or 5 miles up the Neuse, we entered a small creek, and landed upon an island covered with tall grass and a few stunted shrubs. We were still in sight of Newbern, but the boats were hauled close in upon the bank and the men completely hidden. The firing on the opposite shore was now at its height, and we could see by the sound of the guns that Gen. Pickett was driving the enemy, and that the fight gradually turned towards the town. All day long the land fight was going on; but at length night came and we prepared to go down again after the steamers. Two launches, under Lieut. Gift, had now joined us, and about eleven o'clock we hauled again into the Neuse and pulled down towards the town. Completely worn out by the fatigue of the day, I had fallen asleep in the boat, and had slept for upwards of two hours, when the hail of "boat ahoy!" roused me from slumber, and I knew we were close upon the enemy. "Boat ahoy!" again shouted the watch as he sprang the rattle which called the men to quarters. All abreast, about 400 yards away, our boats were bearing down upon the steamer, which loomed up largely ahead of us. "Give way," shouted Capt. Wood; "give way, boys, give way," repeated Lieut. Loyall, and give way they did until the boats nearly sprang out of the water. The instructions were that one division should board forward, the other astern; but, through some mistake, all but two of the boats went forward, Lieut Loyall's alone going aft and Capt. Wood's amidships. I was in the boat with Mr Loyall, and could see the Yankees had all gathered in the ways, just aft the wheel house, and as we came up they greeted us with a volley of musketry, which flashed in our very faces, the balls whistling unpleasantly into the boat or into the water beyond. The men gave way strongly, and as soon as the boat struck the side the grapnel was thrown on board the steamer and we were fast alongside. Hot and fast goes the firing; the Yankees having all gotten on deck and armed, were pouring it into us with remarkable rapidity. The flashes came full in our faces, lighting them up with a deathly pallor, while the sulphurous smell of burning powder pervaded the air. Struck by a splinter the first fire, bringing a profusion of blood from my face and nose, I could scarcely see or comprehend all the rapid movements of our little fleet; but I knew our boat was first at the side, Capt Wood's close after, then came Lieuts. Hoge, Kerr, Porcher, Gardner, Roby, and Wilkinson, while a short distance away, slackened up to prevent running down the other boats, was Gift with his launches. Our boat once fast, Lieut. Loyall and Mr. Gill, engineer, sprang forward to lead the men on board. At this time the fire was the hottest I have ever seen even in three years' experience in war, and I hardly dared hope one half our number would come out alive. Mr. Wood, especially, I looked every moment to see fall. Standing upright in his boat, he gave the orders as coolly as he had done an hour before the enemy were in sight. Finding I had sustained but a slight splinter scratch, I went forward to follow Mr. Loyall, when a marine, shot through the heart, fell heavily upon me and crushed me down over the thwarts. Extricated from this, I found the ship was ours, and Mr. Wood, upon the hurricane deck, was endeavoring to stop the fight, as the Yankees had called for quarter. It ceased in a moment, and the prisoners sent aft and secured, and the wounded gotten where the surgeons could attend to them. Poor Gill was lying in the gang-way, shot in four places and mortally wounded, and Midshipman Palmer Saunders cut down in a hand to hand fight, was breathing his last upon the decks.

The fight was now ended; the boarders were successful. And here I should say that the Underwriter was moored, head and stern, to the shore, under three of the largest batteries, and hardly a stone's throw from the wharf. The flash of the guns and the report of musketry had aroused the soldiers on shore, and they were now witnesses of the scene, but determined not to be inactive ones; for, regardless of their own prisoners on board, they fired a shell into us, which, striking the upper machinery and exploding on the deck, produced a terrible shock. I was in the cabin at the time, and thinking the vessel had been blown up, rushed on deck like others. Another shell exploding over the deck explained the cause of the commotion, and told us the shore batteries had opened fire. To spare the prisoners and wounded Capt. Wood ordered them to be put into the boats and the ship made ready for firing. But for them the shore shots would have been returned, for Lieut. Hoge had opened the magazines, and had stationed the men at the guns. As the steam was down it was found that it would be impossible to take time to get it up under the heavy fire of batteries not 100 yards away; and so, the wounded and prisoners being put into the boats, the vessel was fired. In five minutes after our boats had left the side the Underwriter was one mass of flame, burning up the dead bodies of the Yankees killed in action; also, three or four dead negroes in the coal bunkers.

Writing this four days after the fight, worn down with the fatigue of arduous duty and of sleepless nights, I am entirely unable to do justice to this naval battle. Of course, in the darkness of the night, there were many things which did not meet my eye—many acts of daring, and many deeds of heroism. All fought well. From Commander Wood down to the youngest midshipman, not one faltered. The steamer was boarded very handsomely. The enemy had sufficient notice to arm themselves, and the boarders had to fight their way upon the decks. Worst of all were the land batteries which turned their guns upon us. In the whole history of naval warfare, cutting a steamer from under land batteries has been considered the most daring and hazardous achievement that could be accomplished. The danger and risk is so great that such attempts have been few. The feat of Lord Dundonald in cutting out the ship at Callao was considered, by all odds, the greatest act attached to his splendid naval reputation, and the readers of Marryatt will remember well his ideas upon the subject. The "Underwriter" lay under three very large forts, close beside a town filled with troops, and tied head and stern to the shore.

Seeing the vessel well on fire, we turned once more up the Neuse, and pulled away from the town. A heavy storm came up, the rain poured down in torrents, wetting us to the skin, and half filling the boats with water. As we rounded a point of woods we took a last look at the burning ship, now completely enveloped in flame, the lurid light flaming in the sky and flashing for miles across the water. Although hidden from our view, we could see by sudden flashes up the sky, and by the dull, heavy, booming sound which came to us upon the night air that the shell room was reached and that the explosion had begun. Turning into the creek, we landed on the shore to care for the wounded. In the evening they were sent up to Swift Creek Village, and from thence to Kinston. Two days after the whole party arrived, except, alas! the four poor fellows left behind.

To close, I will say the "Underwriter" was a large side wheel steamer, formerly a New York ocean tug boat, but was commissioned in September, 1861. She fired the first gun at Roanoke Island; had engines at 800 horse power, the largest the yankees have taken across Hatteras swash; mounted four guns—two large 8-inch shell guns, one 12 pound rifle, and one 12 pound howitzer. She was 186 feet 9 inches in length, 35 feet beam, and about 325 tonnage. Jacob Westervelt—a grand rascal—was her commander. Taken all in all, the "Underwriter" was one of the most formidable gunboats of the new purchase, and the best in the sounds.

BOHEMIAN.

Cheering News From North Alabama.—Cheering news reaches us to-day through a private source from North Alabama, stating that Corinth has been in the possession of the troops under Gen. Roddey since 26th January, and that upon the evacuation of that post, Gen. Roddey ordered a portion of his forces under Col. Johnson to cross the Tennessee river at Pride's Ferry and at Bainbridge, for the purpose of connecting with him and attacking Athens, where the enemy were in force. Roddey himself, with 350 men, accompanied by two pieces of artillery, crossed at Brown's Ferry, and after dark, dismounted his men, and marching them on foot to Athens attacked that place before daylight—the enemy being encamped there, drove him through his camp and though the entire town, when his retreat became a rout. Our troops then withdrew, burning and destroying his entire camp, together with a large amount of commissary and quartermaster stores; brought out 20 prisoners, 100 horses, &c. Every man loaded himself with clothing, blankets, shoes, and whatever else he desired.

Col. Johnson failed to connect with Gen. Roddey by reason of his meeting near Choal Creek, Wilder's (Federal) brigade, where a desperate fight of four hours ensued. After night Wilder retreated, and Johnson fell back, having received orders from Gen. Roddey so to do. The force Johnson encountered is estimated at three to one, and the force Gen. Roddey fought at Athens was two to one. Roddey's was a complete surprise; Johnson's a fair, open fight against the large odds mentioned. A letter from North Alabama, says the victories were beyond the most sanguine expectations, and the enemy severely punished. Our loss was 13 killed and 30 wounded, against *positively* three times this number on the part of the enemy.

The people are represented as being in fine spirits since the evacuation of Corinth and these successes, and are ploughing and preparing for planting crops.—*Richmond Whig.*

28th N. C. Troops.—This was Gen. Lane's old regiment. Col. Speer, now commanding it, writes on the 5th inst., that it "re-enlisted almost to a man to-day, for the war. It was the first Volunteer Regiment that re-organized for three years or the war, and is now the first Regiment to re-enlist for the war in this Brigade. It is the largest Regiment in the army of Northern Virginia, and has been in all the battles and skirmishes that the Light Division have been in."

Gen. Hood.—Gen. Hood has been promoted to a Lieutenant Generalcy, and will take command in about two weeks. The corps to which he has been assigned is understood to be that formerly under Gen. D. H. Hill, in the army of Gen. Johnston.

Gen. Bragg has left Montgomery, Alabama, and is on his way to Richmond, via Eufaula.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE ARMY

The following address has been issued by the President in response to the re-enlistments of our gallant soldiers:—

Soldiers of the Armies of the Confederate States!

In the long and bloody war in which your country is engaged, you have achieved many noble triumphs. You have won glorious victories over vastly more numerous hosts. You have cheerfully borne privations and toil to which you were unused. You have readily submitted to restraints upon your individual will, that the citizen might better perform his duty to the State as a soldier. To all these you have lately added another triumph, the noblest of human conquests—a victory over yourselves.

As the time drew near when you who first entered the service might well have been expected to claim relief from your arduous labors and restoration to the endearments of home, you have heeded only the call of your suffering country. Again you come to tender your service for the public defence—a free offering which only such patriotism as yours could make—a triumph worthy of you and of the cause to which you are devoted.

I would in vain attempt adequately to express the emotions with which I received the testimonials of confidence and regard which you have recently addressed to me. To some of those first received, separate acknowledgments were returned. But it is now apparent that a like generous enthusiasm pervades the whole army, and that the only exception to such magnanimous tender will be of those who, having originally entered for the war, cannot display anew their zeal in the public service. It is, therefore, deemed appropriate, and, it is hoped, will be equally acceptable, to make a general acknowledgment, instead of successive special responses. Would that it were possible to render my thanks to you in person, and in the name of our common country, as well as in my own, while pressing the hand of each war-worn veteran, to recognize his title to our love, gratitude and admiration.

Soldiers! By your will (for you and the people are but one) I have been placed in a position which debars me from sharing your danger, your sufferings and your privations in the field. With pride and affection my heart has accompanied you in every march; with solicitude it has sought to minister to your every want; with exultation it has marked your every heroic achievement. Yet, never in this toilsome march, nor in the weary watch, nor in the desperate assault, have you rendered a service so decisive in results as in the last display of the highest qualities of devotion and self-sacrifice which can adorn the character of the warrior patriot.

Already the pulse of the whole people beats in unison with yours. Already they compare your spontaneous and unanimous offer of your lives, for the defence of your country, with the halting and reluctant service of the mercenaries who are purchased by the enemy at the price of higher bounties than have hitherto been known in war. Animated by this contrast, they exhibit cheerful confidence and more resolute bearing. Even the murmurs of the weak and timid, who shrink from the trials which make stronger and firmer your noble natures, are shamed into silence by the spectacle which you present. Your brave battle-cry will ring loud and clear through the land of the enemy, as well as our own; will silence the vain-glorious boastings of their corrupt partisans and their pensioned press; and will do justice to the calumny by which they seek to persuade a deluded people that you are ready to purchase dishonorable safety by degrading submission.

Soldiers! The coming spring campaign will open under auspices well calculated to sustain your hopes. Your resolution needed nothing to fortify it. With ranks replenished under the influence of your example, and by the aid of your representatives, who give earnest of their purpose to add, by legislation, largely to your strength, you may welcome the invader with a confidence justified by the memory of past victories. On the other hand, debt, taxation, repetition of heavy drafts, dissensions, occasioned by the strife for power, by the pursuit of the spoils of office, by the thirst for the plunder of the public treasury, and, above all, the consciousness of a bad cause, must tell with fearful force upon the over-strained energies of the enemy. His campaign in 1864 must, from the exhaustion of his resources both in men and money, be far less formidable than those of the last two years, when unimpaired means were used with boundless prodigality, and with results which are suggested by the mention of the glorious names of Shiloh and Perryville, and Murfreesboro' and Chickamauga, and the Chickahominy, and Manassas, and Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

Soldiers! Assured success awaits us in our holy struggle for liberty and independence, and for the preservation of all that renders life desirable to honorable men. When that success shall be reached, to you, your country's hope and pride, under Divine Providence, will it be due. The fruits of that success will not be reaped by you alone, but your children and your children's children in long generations to come, will enjoy blessings derived from you that will preserve your memory ever-living in their hearts.

Citizen-defenders of the homes, the liberties and the altars of the Confederacy! That the God whom we all humbly worship may shield you with his Fatherly care, and preserve you for safe return to the peaceful enjoyment of your friends and the association of those you most love, is the earnest prayer of your Commander-in-Chief.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, 9th Feb., 1864.

Fayetteville.—We were pleased to see the distinguished position assigned to Cadet Rose, of Fayetteville, on the roll of merit at the Military Institute of Virginia, at its late examination. The ancient town of Fayetteville has responded nobly during the war to the necessities of the country. Her sons are gloriously associated with the first of our successes in arms. Within our observation they have achieved high renown. Our own comrade, Capt. Benj. Robinson, has earned a name for daring and courageous performance of duty which will descend to posterity as part of the history of the Revolution. His unselfish disregard of peril when retiring from the bloody field of Williamsburg he stopped to yield support to a wounded comrade, was a noble manifestation of a brave and chivalrous nature. Along with the other associations of that memorable attack, is the sad fate of poor Mullins—who died during that bleak and dreary night in the enemy's redoubt, giving utterance in his last moments to the beautifully filial and patriotic sentiment:—"Tell my mother that I died as I wished to die, the death of a brave soldier." Lieut. Anderson, who was also of our companions, bears upon his handsome and manly brow the mark of his devotion. And these are but a few of Fayetteville's representatives on the field. Many others share with them the honors of a faithful service.

While her soldiers before the enemy have done their duty, her people at home have not been unmindful of theirs—no community has labored with greater unanimity or more assiduously or usefully, than she. Her press has been a model of dignity, of sound instruction and example—and all classes of her citizens, young and old, male and female, have surrounded the altar of their country with deeds of generous sacrifice and service.

The writer of this article claims the privilege thus to accord a place in history to the virtues of a people among whom is to be found all those endearing qualities of good morals, refined hospitality, and enlarged liberality, which give stability to governments, and make populations happy.

Raleigh Confederate.

The True Reason.—The Standard and its associates have been admonished again and again that it is not any misrepresentations by their enemies that have impressed the Northern press and Mr. Everett, and yankees generally, with the idea of their *Union* tendencies—and that their Convention means secession. Below they will find an extract from the New York Herald of a late date, confirming this admonition:

"We are also inclined to believe that this news is true, for the significant extracts which we gave our readers yesterday from the Raleigh Standard, broadly hinted at an impending State Convention which would be charged with the business of seceding from secession."

It is, as we have said, from the "significant extracts" from the Raleigh Standard, given by way of encouragement to the Herald's readers, wherein is "broadly hinted at an impending State Convention which would be charged with the business of seceding from secession"—that the Herald draws the belief that the news is true.

Raleigh Confederate.

ESCAPE OF YANKEE PRISONERS

The most important escape of Federal prisoners which has occurred during the war took place at the Libby prison last Tuesday night. Of the 1100 yankee officers confined therein, 109 failed to answer to their names at roll call yesterday morning. Embraced in this number were 11 Colonels, 7 Majors, 32 Captains, and 59 Lieutenants. Every means was adopted to ascertain the manner of their escape. At first Major Turner was inclined to the opinion that the sentinels had been bribed to pass them out, and this impression was strengthened by the assertion of the yankees remaining that the work had been accomplished through means of heavy fees, paid a Confederate officer in the building, and his influence over the guard. On learning this the order was given to place the guard in Castle Thunder. Not feeling satisfied, the Major determined to leave no stone unturned to ferret out the mystery, and proceeded to search in every direction for information. After a fruitless examination of every part of the building where it was thought possible for a man to escape, the idea struck them that some clue might be obtained by going into the lot on the opposite side of the street, when a large hole was discovered in the corner of one of the stalls of a shed, which had been used as a stable, and on a line with the street running between it and the Libby prison. This discovery satisfied them of the means by which the escape had been made, and their next step was to trace out the spot where the tunneling was commenced. It was found that a large piece of granite, about three feet by two, had been removed from the foundation and a tunnel extending 59 feet across the street, into a vacant lot, cut through. This tunnel was about 7 feet from the surface of the street, and from 2½ to 3 feet square. The lot is several feet below the street, and the fleeing prisoners when they emerged from the tunnel found themselves on level ground. By this route they got into Canal street, and keeping close to the eaves of the building they succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the sentinels. The prisoners are confined in the second story of the Libby prison, and the first and basement stories had to be attained before the mouth of the tunnel could be reached. By some means the prisoners would cut through both these floors when they wished to gain the cellar, and after they had passed down would close up the holes with the planks which had been taken out so neatly that it could not be discovered. The cellar covers the whole area of the building and is only used as a place for storing away meal, &c, for the use of the prison. It being very large only the front part was required, and therefore the back part of it, which is considerably below Cary street, is scarcely ever visited. The dirt which accumulated as the work progressed was spread about this part of the basement and then covered over with a large quantity of straw which has been deposited therein. It is not known how long the operatives in this stupendous undertaking have been engaged; but, when the limited facilities which they possessed is taken into consideration, there can be no doubt that months have elapsed since the work was first begun. The whole thing was skilfully managed and bears the impress of master minds and indomitable perseverance.

No doubt that further escape through this avenue was contemplated, and the earnestness with which the prisoners who remained behind tried to throw the blame upon the guard was only done to prevent further inquiry into the matter, and thereby leave the tunnel open for others to pass through. Probably one more night might have emptied the prison of the whole number confined therein.

Yesterday workmen were engaged in stopping up the passage, and it may now be safely relied on that no other prisoners will ever take their departure from the Libby against the knowledge and consent of the officers in charge.

Four of the prisoners who succeeded in getting out were, late in the afternoon, recaptured and brought back. They had gotten about 22 miles from the city before they were overtaken. It is hardly probable, from the steps which have been taken to prevent it, that many of them will succeed in reaching the yankee lines.—*Dispatch.*

The yankees repulsed in Florida.—RICHMOND, Feb. 12.—Official dispatches from Gen'l Beauregard state that Gen. Finegan repulsed the advance of the enemy to Lake City, Fla. General Wise had driven the yankees on John's Island, towards their gun boats, and was in pursuit today, though outnumbered two to one.

From Knoxville—The Small Pox Raging.—MORRISTOWN, Feb. 12.—The latest news from Knoxville states that there are 2200 cases of small pox among the yankees. Eighty died on Monday. The main body of the enemy is between there and London. There is much suffering among the citizens there.

Feat of Mosby's Men.—A few days ago 16 of Mosby's gallant rangers attacked 25 yankees between Berryville and Charlestown, and completely routed them. They killed 3 of the enemy, wounded 4, captured 3, and took 5 splendid horses. The remainder were glad enough to make their escape. We had no casualties.

Confederate Bonds Advancing.—RICHMOND, Feb. 1.—The stock market is buoyant; Confederate bonds further advanced. Auction sales today of 8 per cent. bonds long dates, at 125¼ and interest; 7 per cent at 112.

One for Twelve.—A person advertises in the Lynchburg Republican for $6,000 in Confederate money, for which he offers to pay in gold at the rate of *one for twelve.* A heavy decline.

The Alabama.—This vessel is making a sensation in the east. Late Java papers are full of her. Nov. 16th she captured the Amanda and cargo of 315 tons sugar and 4000 bales hemp. Next day she took the Winged Racer and sugar cargo. Both vessels were burned. They are valued at $440,000. The London Post says:—

"The great topic of the East India press by this mail, is, of course, the Alabama, her late manœuvres and probable future tactics occupying much of their space. The American flag, however, is fast disappearing, ships taking shelter under that of Peru, Prussia and Portugal. Risks in American bottoms are point blank refused by Eastern insurance offices, and by this mail only one ship is reported loading under the American flag. Meanwhile the cause of all this consternation is quietly cruising in the Straits of Sunda, patiently waiting for coming prizes."

Important Decision Expected.—An important case is now pending before Judge Pearson, upon a writ of *habeas corpus* contesting the Constitutionality of the act of Congress demanding service of Principals who have furnished substitutes. We are informed that this case will be argued in the Court House at Salisbury on Friday the 19th of this month, by able Counsel on both sides. The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court are invited and expected to attend.

Greensboro' Patriot.

Lieut. Gen. Polk has issued an order in his Department which will prevent traveling through our lines, and trading with the Yankee enemy.

"Massa," said Sambo, "one of your oxen is dead, 'toder too. 'Fraid to tell you boff at once for fear you couldn't bore it."

SCHEDULE OF PRICES
FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following to be the uniform prices for property impressed for the use of the government for the next two months, subject to alteration should circumstances, meanwhile, occur to make it advisable:

Article	Description	$	cts
Apples, dried, good,	peeled, per bush 28 lbs.	$ 5	00
" " "	unpeeled, " 28 lbs	3	50
Axes,	with handles, each	12	50
"	without " "	12	
Bacon,	sides, per lb.	2	25
"	hams, "	2	25
"	shoulders, per lb	2	
"	jowles, "	1	
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bus 60 lbs.	10	
Brandy,	apple, per gal.	20	
"	peach, "	25	
Beef,	fresh meat, per lb		60
"	salted, "		85
"	corn, "		90
Brown stuff,	per bus, 28 lbs	1	
Candles,	tallow, per lb	2	25
"	adamantine, "	3	25
Chains,	trace, per pair	9	
Cloth,	woolen, fr soldiers clothes, ¾ yd wide, 10 oz to yd, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard	6	
Coffee,	Rio, per lb	4	50
Corn,	unshelled, per bus, 70 lbs	5	
"	shelled, sacks not included, per bus of 56 lbs	6	
Corn meal,	sacks not included, per bus of 50 lbs	6	
Drills,	cotton, ¾ yd. wide, 3 yds to lb, per yard		80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl of 196 lbs	60	
"	extra family, per sack of 98 lbs	28	
"	superfine, per bbl. 196 lbs	55	
"	superfine, per sack, 98 lbs	25	
"	fine, per bbl of 196 lbs	50	
"	" per sack of 98 lbs	25	
Fodder,	baled, per 100 lbs	4	
"	unbaled " "	3	50
Hats,	wool, each	5	
Hay,	baled, per 100 lbs	5	
"	unbaled, " "	4	
Hides,	dry, per lb.	3	25
"	green, "	1	75
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head	700	
"	artillery, 2d class, per head	500	
"	extra, per head		
Iron,	pig, per ton of 2,000 lbs	110	
"	square or round, per ton	600	
"	hoop, per ton, 2,000 lbs	600	
"	flat or band, per ton, "	600	
"	boiler plate, " "	600	
"	serviceable rail road, per ton of 2,240 lbs	400	
"	castings, per lb		15
Jeans,	wool domestic, per yd	6	
Kettles,	camp, iron, per lb		15
Lumber,	per 1000 feet,	50	
Lard,	clean, per lb	2	25
Leather,	sole,	6	
"	upper, "	7	
"	harness, "	7	
Molasses,	cane, per gallon	10	
"	sorghum, "	5	
Mules,	1st class, per head	700	
"	2d class, "	500	
"	3d class, "	400	
"	extra		
Nails,	per keg,	75	
Oats,	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs	4	
"	baled, " "	4	50
"	shelled, per bus	4	
Osnaburgs,	cotton, ¾ yd wide, 7 oz to yard, per yd,	1	00
"	cotton, ¾ yd wide, 8 oz to yard per yd	1	80
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs,	10	00
Potatoes,	Irish " " "	6	00
"	sweet, per " "	5	00
Peaches, dried,	peeled, per bush, 38 lbs	8	50
"	unpeeled per bush 38 lbs,	5	00
Pork,	fresh, net, per lb.	1	50
"	salt,	2	00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	26	00
Rice,	new, per pound,		25
"	old, "		20
Rye,	good per bush of 56 lbs,	6	00
Sacks,	two bush osnaburgs, each,	2	00
Shirting,	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4¼ yds to lb, per yard,	1	80
"	cotton, ¾ yd wide, 3¼ yds to lb, per yard,	1	10
Cotton stripes,	3 yds lb, per yd,	1	75
Salt,	Coast, per bush, 50 lbs,	15	00
"	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs	30	00
"	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs	20	00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	4	00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	15	00
Shoe thread	flax per pound,	10	00
Socks,	soldiers' wool per pair,	1	50
Sheep,	fat, per head,	25	00
Sugar,	brown, common, per lb,	2	00
Soap,	hard, per pound,		40
"	soft per pound,		25
Shucks,	baled, per 100 lbs,	4	50
Shorts,	good, per bush of 22 lbs,	1	00
Ship stuff,	good, per bush of 37 lbs,	1	75
Tea,	black, per pound,	5	00
"	green, per pound	8	00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz to yd, per yd,	1	80
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	1	50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2	50
"	manufactured, per gallon,	1	25
Whiskey,	good, per gallon,	25	00
Wheat,	first rate per bush of 60 lbs,	10	00
"	fair, per bush of 60 lbs,	8	50
"	ordinary, per bush of 60 lbs,	8	00
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs,	1	50
"	unbaled, per 100 lbs,	1	00
Wool,	washed, per pound,	6	00
"	unwashed, per pound,	5	00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each,	350	00
"	iron axle, 4 horse, new, each,	475	00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new, each,	250	00
"	iron axle, 2 horse, new, each,	275	00
Wheat bran,	per bush of 17 lbs,		70
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch 5 lbs,	10	00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Item	$	cts
Baling long forage, per 100 pounds,		60
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,		25
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12	00
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	8	00
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	22	50
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	16	00
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	25	00
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	18	00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, pr day,	3	00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't, per day,	1	75
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,	75	00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't, per month,	45	00
Hire of horses, per day,	1	50

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

(Signed) R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN,
Com's. Appraisement for State of N. C.

Raleigh, Feb'y 9, 1864. 6-2w

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE
IN MOORE COUNTY.

BY virtue of authority vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Henry Arnold, dec'd, I will sell on a credit of six months or for cash, at the option of the purchaser, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND on the South side of Lower Little River. The Land is well timbered and well adapted to making lumber and turpentine, and has an excellent mill site on a never failing stream. There is about fifteen or twenty acres of cleared land on the premises, and some excellent swamp land to be cleared. There is also about one hundred turpentine barrels. There is about four tasks of boxes out on the land and worked one or two years. The boxes are nearly full of turpentine at the present time, supposed to dip about two hundred barrels. There will also be sold on the premises at the same time, stock of HOGS and other articles too tedious to mention. All the above named property will be sold on the premises on the 26th day of February inst.

All those having claims against said Estate will present them for payment in the time prescribed by law.

MARY ANN ARNOLD, Adm'x.

Feb'y 8. 5-3t

Bank Stock for Sale.

APPLY to A. McLEAN
Nov. 23, 1863. 88-tf

OBSERVER

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15, 1864.

DELUSIONS.—Among the strange notions, fatal to government and leading only to anarchy, advanced with so much zeal by the Raleigh Standard and its adherents, is that one, intended to tickle the ears of the unthinking, that "the people" or the separate States have any right to open negotiations with the enemy, to make any treaty, or to ratify one when made. For wise purposes, the people themselves have deliberately and most explicitly conferred these powers upon the Confederate government, in the Constitution which they have solemnly and with perfect unanimity adopted, and by which they have bound themselves faithfully to abide. For wise purposes, we say, for almost all treaties have to be made after long negotiation, in the course of which the terms offered and demanded by the parties undergo many changes and modifications, and a disclosure of them to the public would be most apt to be fatal to all success in a negotiation with another country which, guided by common sense and experience, allows of no such tom-foolery. Suppose, for instance, that the State of North Carolina had a right to open negotiations with the yankee government, and that the people had a right to elect the negotiators, and suppose that the Standard could manage to have a majority of them elected from among its followers, the effect would be plain enough: Mr. Everett tells the yankee nation that the Standard is yearning to go back to the old Union: of course the yankee government would scout any terms short of that. But it is not Mr. Everett alone that is impressed with such a belief: the yankee newspapers and people alike believe it, deducing it from the Standard's own editorials and communications, and the resolutions adopted by its friends at their meetings. This would be one of the objections to confiding to the States or the people the right to make treaties. But there are others too plain to need more than a mention, in the difficulty and delay of getting a decision of the people on such matters. In short, so preposterous is the idea of "the people" negotiating treaties, making war and concluding peace, that it may well be doubted whether such an idea ever entered the head of any but the worst sort of a demagogue, such an one as is everlastingly prating of his devotion to "the people! the people!" and everlastingly misleading the people to their own hurt and his own fancied advantage.

The extent to which this evil notion has been carried may be judged from the following extract from a paper which follows in the wake of the Standard:—

"If the government formed at Montgomery was intended to be a Confederation of sovereign States, no peace can be made without the consent of each of the States, and to obtain this the will of the majority must be ascertained."

Truly is this "the blind leading the blind." Let us see what says the Constitution of "the government formed at Montgomery," by which Constitution the people of all the States have agreed faithfully to abide:

"He [the President] shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur"—*Art. 2, sec 2, paragraph 2, Constitution of Confederate States.*

"No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation"—*Art 1, sec 10, par. 1, of same Constitution.*

"Nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay,"—*Art 1, sec. 10, par. 3, of same Constitution.*

How any man, especially any Editor, can, in the face of these express provisions, claim a right in "the people" to negotiate with Lincoln, passes our comprehension. Especially is the Standard estopped from making any such claim, as its Editor was a member of the State Convention of May 1861 by which this Constitution of the Confederate States was *unanimously* adopted.

CONGRESSIONAL SPEECHES.—The Raleigh Standard considers our not having published a certain speech in Congress as "evidence that the Observer has gone over bag and baggage to the Destructives." Like most of the Standard's evidence, this is unreliable—far more unreliable than the evidence we could produce that the Standard has gone over bag and baggage to the yankees, one item of which is, that the Standard has not had a single word of Editorial notice of the remarkable and patriotic voluntary re-enlistment of the troops. We doubt if there is another paper in the Confederacy that has failed to rejoice over this most glorious and encouraging event, upon which, under Providence, probably depends the success of our great cause and the independence of the Confederacy.

As to Congressional speeches in these stirring times of war, we do not remember to have published one since the war began, and it is quite likely that we shall not publish one till it ends.

There are two kinds of "Destructives." One is doing its best to bring destruction upon the yankees who are invading our soil and committing every species of outrage upon defenceless old men, women and children. The other is laboring for the destruction of the Confederacy, by trying to get a Convention to "withdraw" North Carolina, the "key-stone of the Confederate arch," whereupon, as the Standard says, the whole structure will fall to the ground. The Observer belongs to the first named kind of "Destructives"—the Standard to the last.

YANKEE MEN AND MONEY.—The New York World sums up Lincoln's various calls for troops since the war began, as follows:—

April 15, 1861,	75,000
May 4, 1861,	64,748
From July to December, 1861,	500,000
July 1, 1862,	300,000
August 4, 1862,	300,000
Draft summer of 1863,	300,000
February 1, 1864,	500,000
Total	2,039,748

This is a larger number than we had supposed. If the comparative handful of Confederate soldiers have been able to whip the 1,539,748, who can doubt their ability to dispose of the 500,000 now called for—provided they should come at the call, which is more than doubtful?

But the World adds another encouraging view. It sums up the various loans and issues of greenbacks, and shows the indebtedness of the Yankee government to be $8,774,912,800. Nearly four thousand millions of dollars! This is a yankee statement. It is true that this debt is expected to supply the means to carry on the war to the end of this fiscal year, but that is only 4½ months off; and the debt is put down at that stupendous sum on the 1st of July 1864. But that is not all. The States, the counties, and the towns, all over the North, are involved in something like the same proportion. A few Confederate victories this Spring will puncture the yankee bubble, and the "universal yankee nation" will vanish like the parts of a child's soap bubble.

PRESIDENT DAVIS'S ADDRESS.—One the most admirable and eloquent papers of the period is the Address of the President to the soldiers who have voluntarily re-enlisted for the war. It comes from the heart and goes to the heart. It will add to the enthusiasm of the army and inspire hope and confidence and determination among both army and people.

The Rev. Dr. Drury Lacy, Chaplain in the army, has delivered Addresses at Greensborough and other places on the war and the state of the country. The Patriot says, "his discourse was able and eloquent and replete with sentiments of encouragement in the final success of our cause."

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, a bill was passed repealing all laws authorizing "mounted partisan rangers," who may volunteer as cavalry or be dismounted and put into infantry; also, providing for dismounting cavalry who behave badly in action or who illegally take or destroy citizens' property. Nothing of interest in the House in open session. In secret session the Senate's military bill was much amended and sent back. In what shape it will pass we shall know so soon that it is unnecessary to state the changes. The bill must be completed, if at all, by Wednesday, when the term of the present Congress will expire.

On Thursday, the Senate did nothing in open session. The House reconsidered, slightly amended and passed the General Staff Bill. A bill for compensation for horses killed, captured, lost or disabled in service was passed. Also one in relation to impressments of meat. If finally passed, a more particular statement will be given.

On Friday, the Senate passed a bill authorizing the discharge of officers without assignable command, or incompetent, or absent without leave. Disabled officers may be retired on full pay during the war. The House amendment to the General Staff bill was concurred in, and it only awaits the President's assent. The House indefinitely postponed Senate bill in relation to dismounting cavalry and abolishing partisan rangers. Many resolutions of thanks to N. C. and other re-enlisted soldiers were adopted.

On Saturday, both Houses were in secret session most of the day. There is understood to be difficulty in arranging difference as to the exemption clause in Military bill. A Committee on the subject reported that yankee prisoners had fared as well or better than our own soldiers.

On Saturday night the Senate passed a bill to issue tobacco rations to the soldiers, and agreed to House Bill allowing officers rations and to purchase clothing at Gov't prices. The special order for to-day is the bill limiting terms of cabinet officers to two years, and a bill confiscating property of persons emigrating to avoid service.

THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.—The 19th inst. was the 44th anniversary of the establishment of this uniformly respectable and useful paper, and that day found its original proprietor still at its head, and he speaks of a remnant of his original subscribers as being still on his list. Mr. Heartt is the "Father of the Press" in North Carolina, and as the uniform advocate of Law and Order, he deserves the veneration with which he is regarded by all the younger members of that turbulent family. However much they may wrangle among themselves, they all treat *him* with marked respect. The only complaint we ever heard of him was one that leans to virtue's side, in that he has not sufficiently followed the wise injunction of Solomon against "sparing the rod." But, though his kindly nature has not permitted him to be harsh towards error, we doubt if he ever penned

"A line that, dying, he would wish to blot."

May he have many more years of useful and honored old age.

THE CONFEDERATE TAX.—Collector Hardie gives us the following as the amounts collected by him in this town and county from July 1863 to Feb'y 1864, viz:

In 1863,	$140,463 00
In Jan'y 1864,	402,166 95
	$542,629 95

About $15,000 more will be added from persons who have not been able to make up their accounts of profits on dealings with Wilmington &c.

We are gratified to learn from Mr. Hardie, not only that these taxes have been paid with remarkable cheerfulness, but that he and the two assessors, with two horses, have spent about thirty days and nights in various parts of the county, and not only had nothing to pay for food or lodging, but had many more invitations than they could accept from the hospitable and patriotic farmers of Cumberland.

FRAUDS.—We learn from several sources in the Western part of the State, that gross frauds are being perpetrated in getting up petitions to the Governor to call the Legislature together for the purpose of authorizing a Convention. Not only is the name of Gov. Vance falsely used as sanctioning this movement, but the same persons are signing several of the papers, so as to swell the number of names; and persons under age are also asked and allowed to sign them. And the pretence is made that Gov. Vance has directed a list of the names of all who refuse to sign to be taken on the back of the papers.

We repeat that our information of these frauds comes from several respectable sources.

CONSOLATORY.—The Raleigh Confederate says that the Standard has in its day assailed every man of political fame in North Carolina, but then every such man has the consolation of knowing that it has also applauded him at some period or other. And the Confederate does the Standard the justice to believe that *its heart* was no more in one case than in the other—it was all done "for party purposes," as it confessed in regard to its abuse of Gov. Graham in a paragraph which we quoted from the Standard in the Observer of the 8th inst. Let the reader cast his eyes around the State and he will see that the Standard's present favorites are men whom it was formerly in the constant habit of denouncing, and those whom it now denounces are men who were once its prime favorites.

EMANCIPATION AND EXTERMINATION.—The New York World justly regards these as going hand-in-hand. It cites the official reports of the horrible mortality on the government plantations in Louisiana, on one of which, in 3½ months, 214 negroes died out of 413, on another 221 died out of 400, on a third 258 had died out of 300, and so on. This is worse than the mortality in the slave ships, of which the world used to have such horrible accounts. The World says, that though in favor of the extinction of slavery, "it is as clear as the noonday sun, that the freedom of the Southern blacks must speedily end in the annihilation of the race." The World adds that the women are debauched and diseased by the yankee soldiers, and then left to die. That their masters always had physicians and nurses for their sick slaves, but there is no one now to care for them, and they are dying like cattle. "Filth, idleness, exposure, irregularities and vice have in less than two years so deteriorated their constitutions that their bodies are the natural food of pestilence, and when once an epidemic disease breaks out it is next to impossible to stay its ravages. Gen. Banks has felt constrained to enforce an order, for reasons, he says, of public health, prohibiting the negroes from going from one plantation to another. The debased morals, debilitated constitutions, and frightful mortality of these poor black wretches are a sickening commentary on abolition philanthropy."

LARGE REWARD.—Six firms, the owners of the 1025 bales of cotton destroyed by fire in Wilmington last week, have offered a reward of *fifty thousand dollars* for the detection of the incendiaries who set fire to it.

We would caution owners of cotton everywhere to be on their guard, for it is not at all improbable that there are yankee emissaries in the South who have set fire to the several large lots of cotton that have been recently burned at different places in the Confederacy.

FUNDING.—See the advertisement of the Depositary in this place. We learn from him that nearly $25,000 of Treasury notes were invested in bonds last week.

THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.—John F. Cobbs, Esq has become the Editor of the Patriot. Messrs. A. W. Ingold & Co. Proprietors.

Re-captured.—48 of the escaped yankee officers.

A NOBLE YOUTH.—A friend has shown us a letter from a boy of 18 years to his aunt in this place, which so abounds with noble sentiments, consistent with noble acts, that we make an extract from it, and ask whether a people whose *boys* are made of such stuff are likely to be subjugated?

The youth volunteered in an Arkansas Regiment at the beginning of the war, when he was but fifteen years of age, and has been content to serve ever since as a private in the army of Tennessee, now in Georgia, and now declines a proposal of his aunt to endeavor to get him a place where he might serve the Confederacy with more comfort and less danger, and gives such generous reasons therefor as must strike every one with admiration.

After quieting his aunt's mind as to himself and his brother (an officer) both having been barefooted, by the assurance that they were now well shod and well clothed, he says:—

"I am extremely grateful to Uncle for his endeavors to procure me a place, and I cannot tell you how delighted I would be to live with you, but honor and duty compel me to decline. I am now eighteen—a little over. I am very robust and inured to hardships. This is the most trying hour our country has yet seen. She needs every one. It would be inconsistent both with what I have preached and practised to leave active service now. Would it not look cowardly and weak for me, after fighting and marching for nearly three years, that too when there was some danger of disease mastering me—to now go back from the front, leaving, perhaps, some father of a family to fill the place that should be mine, I to retire to the peaceful occupation that should be his? This when I am stout as oak? No, dear Aunt, I know you will agree with me. My health is good; I have never yielded to despondency. The country is plunged in gloom; traitors are abroad; speculators are sucking the life-blood of our currency. Even the veterans of three years' fighting and marching such as have never been surpassed, even these men allow discontent to eat away the props that have sustained their heart's patriotism, pride and revenge, and are allowing that fell crime desertion to enter their midst. How could I look at this state of things and not vow never to lay down my arms till yankees with all their foul, polluting customs and "isms" are banished from our South? I know you will feel I am right. Another greater and more forcible argument than any is, that there has been started in this army a spirit of re-enlistment that is spreading through the entire force and which I venture to say will make this army by Spring one consolidated, enthusiastic and determined bulwark between our homes and the enemy. It seems as if Providence, ever merciful, had in all our darkness, given us this one ray of light by which to see our way. The movement commenced with the 154th Tenn. and spread like wild fire through all the Tenn Regt's, so that the whole of Cheatham's and most of Stewart's Divisions have voluntarily re-enlisted *for the war*. Last week the first signs in our division showed themselves. One beautiful night I was awakened by one prolonged cheer, and on going out found an immense crowd around the Colonel's tent. There were about 3000 perfectly wild with enthusiasm who had come to show their desire and willingness to go in for the war. After a speech from the Col. they formed a procession and started for Gen. Govan. There was a band of 25 musicians and the men marched to the tune of "Dixie" with as much life and enthusiasm as in '61. It was a glorious sight; I shall never forget it. Could the cowardly skulkers have seen it, they would be ashamed in their hearts. The next day the enlisting commenced and the majority of the brigade is already in. It will all no doubt go in. The Col. after swearing in the officers, assembled the men. They were sworn in bunches of fours. There those men, the fires of patriotism illuminating their eyes, their hats off, their hands on the Bible, stood with the blush of conscious heroism on their faces—taking the oath of eternal fidelity to their country. In that oath they swore to die freemen rather than live slaves. Oh it was a grand sight.

Gen. Johnston is very popular and has the confidence of the army."

A USEFUL INSTITUTION.—A letter from Lane's Brigade, Army of North Virginia, gives the following account of a shoe-shop just established by General Lane. The example should be universally followed. Indeed it is surprising that every Brigade, and even Regiment, has not had its shoe-shop, soap factory, &c.

"LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb'y 5.

"The General has had a Brigade shoe-shop built, shoemakers detailed from the Regiments, and the necessary tools made *in camp*. The lasts, (some of them as handsome in finish and shape as those made in yankeedom,) awls, pinchers, pegs and hammers, are all the work of our own artificers. The monotonous noises of the shoe-shop, unpleasant ordinarily, become sweet sounds in camp—for they make you think you are not in camp—and the music of the cobblers' hammerings is added to the martial strains of Col. Avery's fine brass band and the humdrum notes of a country darkey who "picks" his camp-made banjo near our headquarters each night, from sunset ad infinitum. The shoe establishment—the whole affair having been gotten up under the immediate supervision of Capt. Nicholson, A. I.-G. —commenced operations this morning, and it is amusing to see the variety of funny-looking things—called shoes, by courtesy—which have been brought up, in every stage of dilapidation, to be made as good as new.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Guinea Station, on the 27th May 1863, Daniel W. Reynolds, of Co. M, 21st N. C. T., in the 27th year of his age.

The Chaplain of the Hospital, gives the N. C. Christian Advocate the following list of N. C. soldiers who have recently died in General Hospital, No. 9, Richmond, Va.:

Privates H E Bowen, Co F, 4th Reg't; J Bitten B, 47th; E Sutton, I, 34th; M B Philips C, 20th; H Turner C, 46th; J H Yarbrough K, 44th; J A Battle C, 2d; S Corkran I, 32d; P B Warlick B, 11th; B Ethridge I, 15th; M E West, A, 46th.

LIST OF NORTH CAROLINA OFFICERS AND MEN *who died at Martinsburg, Va., both in Hospital and private quarters, from June 17th, to September 19, '63.*

Jas Fleming, Co E, 43d Reg't, typhoid fever, June 18; R H Robinson, A, 30th, typhoid pneumonia, June 18th; B T Stewart, A, 45th, typhoid fever, June 19th; Calvin Moore, C, 43d, typhoid pneumonia, June 23; K Lawson, G, 53d, dysentery, June 29; J H Westbrook, G, 2d, typhoid fever, June 27; A E Millaway, B, 45th, typhoid fever, July 2; R L Beaman, G, 4th, typhoid pneumonia, July 6; W H Spece, H, 5th Cav, gangrene, July 15; Capt Hughs, A A G, Pettigrew's Brigade, wound, July 15; H Watkins, E, 47th, fever, July 17; A P Taylor, B, 32d, typhoid fever, July 23; Nathan Barrington, F, 2d, wounds, July 21; Adjt H C Lucas, 11th, wounds, July 24; Col J H Morehead, 45th, typhoid fever, July 3; Rufus Irvin, Happy Home P O, Burke, N C, 26th, died in country, July 16; A Patterson, D, 53d, typhoid fever, Sept 2.

It will doubtless be highly gratifying to the friends and relatives of these devoted soldiers, whom the fortunes of war have slain, far from home, in the enemy's lines, to know they died not neglected and despised. The elegant and heroic matrons and maidens of Martinsburg—with noble sympathetic hearts and willing hands —ministered as "Angels" to their wants. Many were kindly nursed in private families; whilst those in the Hospitals were by no means neglected. All were neatly buried in Episcopal and Green Hill Cemeteries, and their last resting place plainly marked. The devoted ladies of Martinsburg watch over their graves with jealous eyes and often visit and strew them with flowers in token of their undying devotion to our cause. All praise to the generous, self-sacrificing and devoted ladies of Martinsburg, Va. ALPHA.

Re-enlisted.—The Lenoir Braves, Capt A. W. Ezzell, at Fort Holmes, near Wilmington. The company is mainly from Lenoir and Duplin, and has been in service since June 1861. The 15th and 27th regiments, of Gen. Cooke's Brigade, have re-enlisted unanimously. The other regiments were war regiments.

Public Accommodation.—We regret to learn that the Messrs. Barbee, the contractors for the mail line from this city to Fayetteville, intend in a few days, to take their stages off the line and carry the mails in future in a buggy. This will be a serious inconvenience to the travelling public, one which we think the government ought to prevent, if possible, by affording the proprietors the necessary transportation to keep it up. Corn is however so scarce on the line, it cannot be bought for their teams at any price. They have bought enough corn to last for the year in South Carolina, but they cannot obtain transportation for it on the Railroads, in consequence of the heavy demand for transportation by the government.—*Ral. Christian Advocate.*

GEN. TOOMBS' CASE.—Gen. Toombs was not arrested for treason. He is now on trial by court-martial for cursing and maltreating a railroad agent, at whose complaint he was arrested.

PROTECTION TO SHEEP.—The Legislature of Virginia has prohibited the killing of sheep for market, under a penalty of $50 in every instance; and made the owner of a dog which kills a sheep responsible for its value.

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Another advance on Richmond by the Peninsula.—RICHMOND, Feb 12.—The signs indicate a heavy movement on Richmond by the Peninsula. Accounts from the lower James announce the landing of large bodies of troops and supplies at Newport News.—*Sentinel.*

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—It is reported that the yankees are advancing and have arrived at Barhamsville, in New Kent county.—*Ib.*

LATER.—RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—Various reports have been received that large forces of the enemy are assembling at Yorktown. One account is that more than 50 transports with troops have arrived in York River this week. [Richmond dispatches of the 14th make no further mention of the reported advance.]

From Charleston—Some Gallant Fighting—Quiet again.—CHARLESTON, Feb. 12.—Our batteries opened all round on Morris Island for about two hours this morning. The practice was splendid. The cannonading shook the houses in the city, and the flashing of the guns illuminated the whole harbor. The yankee flag staff at Wagner was cut down.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 12.—Gen. Wise gallantly repulsed the enemy last evening on John's Island. He is, to-day, in pursuit. Our loss very trifling. The force of the enemy 2000; ours about one half.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

LATER.—CHARLESTON, Feb. 13.—The yankees have withdrawn from John's Island, and are reported to be going off in their gunboats. On Morris Island they are repairing damages to their batteries by our shells. No further shelling.

Gallant Affair in Florida—Official Dispatches.—CHARLESTON, Feb'y 11.—*Gen. S Cooper:*—Gen'l Finnegan has repulsed the enemy's force at Lake City.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, Feb 11.—*Gen S Cooper:*—Gen Finnegan's success yesterday, was very creditable—the enemy's force being much superior to his own. His reinforcements had not reached him. Losses not yet reported.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

From Northern Virginia.—ORANGE C. H. Feb 13.—There are rumors, not yet confirmed, that the enemy are evacuating Culpeper C. H. Our troops are still re-enlisting for the war. All quiet in front.

From the North.—RICHMOND, Feb. 14.—Baltimore papers of the 8th have been received. Rumors still speak of Thomas or Hunter as Meade's successor. Colt's Pistol Factory, Hartford, has been burned. The Halifax Admiralty Court has decided to restore the Chesapeake and cargo to her owners. [This is the vessel captured by Capt. Locke.]

Foreign advices by the Arabia are to the 24th. War not begun; no change in the "Holstein question." Maximilian will soon visit Paris in the quality of Emperor of Mexico, and the Spanish government will appoint a Minister to Mexico as soon as she receives official information of the crowning of Maximilian.

The Yankees in Eastern N. C.—On the 28th ultimo several gunboats went up the Chowan, landed 500 troops near Coleraine, where was deposited 75,000 pounds of pork belonging to the State, all of which was burnt. The yankees stole all the cotton, horses, &c., and took off a large number of negroes, (slaves and free.) They entered the houses of the people, broke their crockery, destroyed their furniture, treating females shamefully. They burnt the mill of James White, with all the corn in it, belonging to its customers. Gen. Wm. E. Mann, State Senator from Pasquotank and Perquimons, was captured and taken off, with five others.

The yankees also advanced, 1200 strong, on Windsor, but were driven off by a small body of our troops in that section. They carried with them several citizens as hostages for W. D. Waynes, a citizen of Bertie county, who was arrested and sent to Richmond, suspected to be disloyal.

The Advance of the Enemy in Mississippi.—The enemy are reported at Morton, 40 miles east of Jackson; another column is reported marching South from the direction of Corinth; Banks is said to be sending a column via Pascagoula; another from Pensacola is also reported; Farragut, with the navy, is to be in also. Quite a formidable army for the capture of Mobile. The Morton column, under Sherman, has a pine barren of two hundred miles in extent to penetrate. Where or in what numbers the Confederate forces are, we are unable to say.—*Rich. Enquirer, 13th.*

From Louisiana.—We have seen a letter giving an account of a recent skirmish between Clinton and Port Hudson, in which 25 or 30 yankees were totally used up. They had visited Dr. Kennedy's plantation, killed every hog, cow, ox, &c., they could find, and destroyed furniture, bedding, clothing, &c. Some of Gen. Wirt Adams's men, on a scout, met them, and not one yankee went back to tell the tale. We killed 3 or 4, and took 18 to 25 prisoners. Our loss 2 killed and several wounded.

Reported heavy Advance of Gold in New York.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 13th says that a gentleman recently through from the North reports gold advanced to 5 for 1. Northern papers of the 8th say nothing of it.

MARRIED.

On the 21st ult., by the Rev. J. N. Caruthers, at the residence of the bride's father in Chickasaw county, Mississippi, Mr. DONALD J. McIVER of Chatham Co., N. C., to Miss ALICE, daughter of John McIntosh, Esq.

On the 25th December, by Jas. A. Lawson Esq., Mr. A. McPHATTER, Co. B, 50th Reg't N. C. T., to Miss ORPEY HAYNES of Robeson county.

In Asheboro', Randolph, N. C., on the 9th inst., by the Rev. C. N. Morrow, Major W. A. PEARSON to Miss PATTIE R. HAMLIN. Press please copy.

In Cheraw, S. C., on the 8th inst., at the bride's father's, by the Rev. J. M. Bostick, Capt WM SHARPE BARNES, 4th N C. State Troops, to Miss MADELIN MARTIN, oldest daughter of Gen. and Mrs. D. S. Crenshaw.

Daily Carolinian, Wilmington Journal and Raleigh Confederate, please copy.

In Duplin county, on the morning of the 4th inst., by the Rev. Jas. M Sprunt, ISAAC B. KELLY, Esq., of Kenansville, to Miss MARY F. SHINE, daughter of Jno. Shine, Esq.

On the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Robeson county, N. C., by Rev. Thos. Cook of S. C., Col. ROBT. M. FIELDS of Lebanon, Va., to Miss MAGGIE, daughter of Daniel McLeod, Esq.

N. C. Presbyterian please copy.

DIED.

In Cumberland county, on the 18th ult., ELVIRA F. FISHER, daughter of E. and J. Fisher, aged 9 years and 16 days.

Near Wadesboro', N. C., on the 28th ult., of typhoid fever, Mrs. ROSA E., wife of H. B. Hammond, in the 51st year of her age.

In Troy, on the 3d inst., of paralysis, DAVID R. COCHRAN, aged 51 years. Also on the 16th ult., in the Hospital at Gordonsville, of apoplexy, ATLAS J. COCHRAN, Co. K, 34th Reg't N. C. T., aged 44 years.

RAGS! RAGS!!—The inferior quality of the paper on which the Observer has been printed of late, and which is a great eye-sore to us, is owing to the want of a sufficient supply of good rags, and the consequent necessity to resort to inferior materials. We appeal to the friends of the Observer at all accessible points, to save up and bring to town all the rags they can procure. We have no time ourselves to attend to their purchase, but Messrs. Geo. W. Williams & Co., the Agents in this town of Mr. Murphy, will pay 15 cents per lb. for them.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Feb'y 15. 5-ltf

GARDEN SEED!

SPINACH,	Cauliflower,	Broccoli,
Cucumber,	Celery,	Carrot,
Nutmeg Melon,	Lettuce,	Endive,
Rhubarb,	London Leek,	Radish,
Parsley,	Oyster Plant,	Beet,
Cabbage,	Onion,	Parsnip.

For sale by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street.

Feb'y 15. 1t

LOST,

BETWEEN the Market House and Bank of North Carolina, a PORT MONNAIE, containing about $100. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with Mr. Jno. Brown. A. B. McCORMICK.

Feb'y 13. 6-2tpd

STRAYED,

FROM my lot, 22d January, a Brown or Mouse-colored HORSE MULE of medium size. Has marks of gear, a scar opposite right shoulder blade, mane and tail cropped; has an old appearance. Said mule was purchased at the sale of the late Stephen Pankey, dec'd, of Richmond county, by John Morrison. Any person taking up or returning said mule will be liberally rewarded. Any information thankfully received.

JAMES B. USHER,
Rush's Mills, Montgomery Co., N. C.

Feb'y 9. 5-*2tpd

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 15.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 2 75 to 3 00. Pork 2 25. Lard 2 50.
Beef 1 00 to 1 25 cts. per lb., retail.
Beeswax 2 50. Butter 3 50 4 00.
Cotton 1 25 to 1 35. Coffee 10 00 to 12 50.
Cotton Yarn—$20 to $37 50 per bunch.
Dried Fruit 1 00 to 1 25 per lb.
Eggs 1 75 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $5 to $6 per lb.
Flour $125 to $140.
Flaxseed 5 00 to 8 00 per bu.
Fodder 10 00. Hay 10 00. Shucks 10 00.
Grain—Corn $16. Wheat 20 00. Rye 15 00. Oats 9 00. Peas 17 50 to 20 00.
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 4 50 to 5 00.
Iron—Swedes 3 00 to 3 50.
Leather—Upper 15 00 per lb., Sole $12 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 55 00. Apple and Peach Brandy 55 00.
Molasses 17 50 to 20 00.
Nails 3 00 to 3 50 per lb.
Onions 15 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish 15 00 to $20 per bushel; sweet 12 50.
Rice 75 cts. Sugar 4 50 to 6 00.
Soap—Family Bar $1 per lb.; Toilet 2 00.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, Factory prices to the State 1 25. Retail to others 1 40. Outsiders' prices 3 50.
Salt 20 00 to 25 00 per bushel.
Tallow 2 50. Wool $6.
Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Feb'y 10, 1864.

Beef Cattle, hoof 1 25 to 1 40; Beeswax 2 75 to 3 00; Bacon 3 50 to 4 00; Butter 5 00 to 5 50; Corn 15 00 to 16 00; Corn Meal 15 00 to 16 00; Copperas 3 00 to 4 00; Cotton 1 45 to 1 55; Flour 145 00 to 150 00 superfine; Fodder 16 00 to 18 00; Hay 18 00 to 20 00; Hides, green 1 75 to 2 00, dry 4 00 to 4 25; Leather, sole 12 00 to 12 50, upper 12 50 to 13 00; Lard 3 00 to 3 50; Molasses 15 00; Nails 1 50 to 1 75 lb per keg; Poultry 2 50 to 4 00, turkeys 15 00 to 20 00, dressed 2 25 to 2 50 per lb; Cow Peas 15 00 to 16 00; Pea Nuts 14 00 to 15 00; Fresh Pork 2 50; Rice per cask 60 to 65 cts.; Salt, sound 15 50 to 20 00; Sugar 3 75 to 4 00; Fay. Sheetings 3 50 to 3 75 per yd; Spirits Turpentine 4 00 to 5 00; Tallow 2 75 to 3 00; Yarn per bale 32 50 to 35 00 per bunch; Wood by boat load 20 00 to 22 00 for pine, ash 25 00 to 28 00, Oak 35 00 to 40 00—per cord.—*Journal.*

Building Lots on Franklin Street; AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday next the 19th inst., will be sold at Auction, Four Lots, 52 feet front, 120 feet deep, adjoining Lots of Isaac Dodd, Levine Wood and Mrs. Johnson. The land is very productive and well adapted for building purposes. JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Feb'y 16. 6-2t

Valuable Property For Sale.

THE Valuable and improved Lots on Hay Street, belonging to the Dobbin House Company, will be sold at public auction in Fayetteville, on Saturday next, the 20th instant. The buildings are of brick, new and in desirable condition, having not only the rooms necessary for a hotel of a good class, but a fine, well finished store also, equal to most of those on Hay Street. There is a large garden in the rear of the front lot belonging to the establishment, which will pass to the purchaser with the other property.

The main building may be used either as a hotel, for which purpose it was constructed, or may be occupied by three or four families. Possession of the houses and garden will be delivered on the first of January next, at which time the occupancy of the present tenant will be at an end. By order of the

DOBBIN HOUSE COMPANY.

February 15, 1864. 6-2tpd

C. S. DEPOSITORY,
FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 13, 1864.

Fund—Fund all your Surplus!

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES of the issue of 1863 (and all other dates may be readily converted into these,) may be funded into 6 per cent. Bonds, on application at this Office.

Holders of Certificates, dated on or before 25th Jan'y 1864, will please cause them to be presented, with their names written thereon, and receive their Bonds.

Those holding Certificates for 7 and 8 per cents are requested to return them without further delay.

6ilm] W. G. BROADFOOT, Dep'y.

50 Negro Men Wanted.

I WISH to hire for the balance of the year 25 able bodied NEGRO MEN, to work at Iron Works, Buckhorn Falls, and 25 to work in the Egypt Coal Shaft. Liberal prices given and payment made in advance if desired. C. B. MALLETT.

Feb'y 13, 1864. 6-12w

NOTICE.

STRAYED or ranaway from my premises on the 31st Jan'y, 5 head CATTLE. One likely cow with a bell on, white and brindle spots; heavy with calf. 1 black Heifer about 3 years old, no horned; one spotted Heifer near the same mark of the bell cow; one small black Heifer, no-horned; and one black and white spotted Bull about 2 years old. These cattle are all unmarked. Any information as to the whereabouts of said cattle will be thankfully received; besides I will pay liberally any one that will take them up and feed them until I can get them. W. D. MOFFITT.

Bostick's Mills, Feb'y 8. 6*2w

Cards, Caps, Coffee.

1200 PAIRS COTTON CARDS, No. 10.
WOOL and JIM CROW CARDS.

Pure COD LIVER OIL for Consumption, Rheumatism and other Scrofulous diseases; Tacks, Powder, Shot and Caps, Hand Saw, Mill Saw and Bastard Files, Candles, Shoe Thread, Prime Rio Coffee, Horse and Mule Collars, Copperas, Sole and Upper Leather, Pins, &c., &c., at WILSON'S
Oil, Leather, Saddlery and Harness Establishment,
Wilmington, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1864. [W. J.] 6-4t*4t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned takes this mode of informing the public that she is prepared to do any kind of SEWING. Prefers coats, vests and pants. As this is my only means of support, a share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Mrs. J. D. CALLAIS.

Feb'y 13. 1tpd

Land for Rent.

THE subscriber has between 50 and 75 acres cleared LAND, in a high state of cultivation. Dwelling and out houses in good repair, with an excellent spring of water convenient, and situated in a moral neighborhood, to rent for the present year.

JOHN McDONALD, Sr.,
Crain's Creek, Moore, N. C.

Feb'y 11. 6-2tpd

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.,
FEB. 11, 1864.

THE following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.

By order of the Commandant.

E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

NOTICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEP'T, BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29, 1864.

Paragraph X of General Orders No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office of 1862, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals from adverse decisions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the States, will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States. By order of

COL. PRESTON, Supt.
C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G.

Feb 13. 5-1m

HEADQUARTERS Enrolling Office, Cumberland,
FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 9, 1864.

PROPRIETORS of all Factories, Foundries, Machine Shops, and all Mail Contractors, &c., &c., who have detailed men in their employ, will hand to this Office on or before 1st April 1864, a full descriptive list of the same. GEO. H. HAIGH,

5-tlA]. Lt. and E. O. for Cumberland.

FOR HIRE,

A NEGRO GIRL aged about 16 years. She is a good house servant, nurse, and tolerable cook. Apply to

6-2tpd] S. J. HINSDALE.

Headquarters Co. K, 18th N. C. T.,
FEB'Y 5, 1864.

ALL Soldiers of this Company that were delivered at City Point before the 1st day of Jan'y 1864 are exchanged, and are hereby ordered to report to these Headquarters immediately.

ALFRED H. TOLAR, Capt. comd'g.

Mt Vernon Female Seminary.

THE 2d Session will commence the 15th of FEBRUARY and continue 20 weeks.

Tuition in English Branches	$50 00
" " Music and Painting, (each,)	40 00
School Room expenses	3 00

Board $400 per session. If paid in provisions at old prices $50. All of Tuition and one half of Board required in advance. Each pupil will furnish her own towels, one pair sheets, one pair pillow cases, one counterpane or quilt and a drinking cup.

Rev. WM. HOOPER, T. C. HOOPER, Principals.

Address St. Lawrence P. O., Chatham county.

Jan'y 12. 97 6w

NOTICE.

THE continued increase in the price of provisions may oblige us to increase our rates of Tuition and board at the expiration of the 1st quarter (20th of April,) of which our patrons will have due notice. In exchange for bacon and lard at old prices (10 cts.) and for corn at 75, Flour at $6, our board will continue without any change at $8 per month.

Rev. WM HOOPER.
T. C. HOOPER.

Feb'y 8. 5 2m

Miss M. E. SCOVELL

WILL commence a Session of 20 weeks school the 17th of February in the Academy at Lumberton, recently occupied by Rev. N. M. Ray, A. M.

Tuition in Common English,	$40 00
" in Higher	45 00
" in Latin, French and Drawing, (each,)	15 00
" in Painting, Wax Fruit and Flowers, do,	20 00

Tuition charged from date of entrance and no deductions made except in case of protracted sickness. *Tuition at old rates if paid in provisions at old prices.*

Feb'y 10. 5 2t

HEADQUARTERS Chief Enrolling Office,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.,
Jan'y 28th, 1864.

IN pursuance of General Order No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., dated Jan. 20th, 1864, Commanding Officers of Home Guard and Militia of 4th Congressional District, are requested to cause *all* persons between 18 and 45 years of age, within their several commands to assemble at the following times and places, for examination and enrollment:

New Hanover County, 22d Regiment, at Wilmington, February 20th to 27th, inclusive.
New Hanover County, 23d Reg't, at Wilmington, Feb'y 29th to March 3d, inclusive.
Brunswick county, 56th Reg't, Smithville, March 5th to March 10th, inclusive.
Columbus county, 57th Reg't, Whiteville, March 14th to March 18th, inclusive.
Robeson county, 58th Reg't, Lumberton, March 23d to March 26th, inclusive.
Robeson county, 59th Reg't, Lumberton, March 28th to March 31st, inclusive.
Richmond county, 60th Reg't, Laurinburg, April 4th to April 7th, inclusive.
Richmond county, 61st Reg't, Rockingham, April 11th to April 14th, inclusive.
Bladen county, 55th Reg't, Elizabethtown, April 16th to April 20th, inclusive.
Cumberland county, 53d Reg't, Fayetteville, April 22d to April 24th, inclusive.
Cumberland county, 54th Reg't, Fayetteville, April 27th to April 30th, inclusive.
Harnett county, 52d Reg't, Lillington, May 3d to May 7th, inclusive.

This call embraces *all* persons, whether previously exempted or not.

WM. M. SWANN,
Capt. and Chief Enrolling Officer, 4th Con. Dis. N. C.

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

HEADQUARTERS Medical Department,
CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE, Jan'y 28th, 1864.

1. Pursuant to orders received from Headquarters of Conscription at Raleigh N. C., in regard to all men liable to Conscription under recent act of Congress, approved Dec'r 28th, 1863, the Medical Examining Board for Fourth Congressional District, N. C., will convene in accordance with above named times and places.

The attention of all concerned is called to the following order: "*All exemptions heretofore granted* are subject to revision, under instructions from Bureau of Conscription, and if found to be improper or unauthorized by law, will be revoked."

OCTAVIUS A. WHITE,
Surgeon P. A. C. S., Chief of Examining Board,
Fourth Cong. Dist., N. C.

Feb. 11. 5-tApril22d

Quartermaster's Department,
RALEIGH, Feb'y 6, 1864.

THIS Department has on hand a small lot of Cotton Cards for distribution among the families of soldiers. The special courts of each county are requested to appoint an agent in each county to receive and distribute them. The price will be five dollars, ($5,) and necessitous wives and mothers of soldiers will have the preference. More are expected daily and will be sent out as fast as received.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

Raleigh, Feb'y 8, 1864. 5 3t

Mrs. Hart has one spare Room

for lodgers, and she can also accommodate a few persons with day board.

Feb'y 11. 5-2tipd

Wanted Immediately,

BY the Trustees of Franklin Military and Scientific Institute a Lady *well* qualified to give instruction on the Piano, to take charge of the Musical Department of said School. The Academy is in Duplin county, near Mount Olive, (three miles from the W. & W. R. Road,) in a good and remarkably healthy neighborhood. Applicants will address me at "Mount Olive, N. C."

JAS. G. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Feb'y 9. 5 6t*3tpd

To the Public!

SOME malicious person having stated to the people that I was in the habit of procuring Meal from the "Provision Store" at reduced prices, representing myself as a poor man—and that having received the same have speculated thereon.

I therefore pronounce the fabricator of this story a falsefier, and wish to know who he is, and where he may be seen and known. F. M. PRICE.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 8. 5 3tpd

$300 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber on the night of the 4th inst. a large BAY HORSE, black mane and tail, in fine order, five (5) years old next spring, shaved on his sides by traces, a crack in the hoof of the left hind foot. I will pay the above reward for the said horse and proof to convict the thief; or I will pay two hundred dollars for the delivery of the horse to me at Union Factory, North Carolina, or for him at any place so that I can get him. Any information will be thankfully received.

JAMES DICKS.

Union Factory, Feb'y 6, 1864. 5-9tpd

STOLEN,

FROM the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 8th of February 1864, a small SORREL HORSE, 8 or 9 years old, with white in his face and one or both of his fore feet white; his feet are flat and have some cracks extending near to the upper part of the hoof. Any person delivering him to me or giving me any information so that I get him shall be liberally rewarded. Address BRIGHT WILLIAMS,
Brooklin P O., Robeson Co., N. C.

Feb'y 10. 5-4tpd

Machinist Wanted.

ONE who has been accustomed to superintending repairs in a Cotton Factory. A preference given to a person above the conscript age.

Apply to C. T. HAIGH, Pres't
Rockfish Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 6. 4-itf

Medicines at Auction.

ON Tuesday next the 16th inst., will be sold at Auction,

18 Bottles Indian Expectorant;
36 do Sarsaparilla;
6 do Female Elixir;
24 do Compound Carminitive Balsam;
120 Boxes Indian Sanative Pills;
24 Bottles Cherokee Liniment.

Will be hired for balance of the year, 1 excellent COOK, without incumbrance.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Feb'y 10. 5-2t

THE EUROPHAN EXPECTED WAR.

We have in late United States papers European advices to 21st ult. The news is important. It appears that Prussia and Austria had demanded of Denmark the withdrawal of the "November Constitution," upon the penalty of their occupation of Schleswig, and that Denmark had absolutely rejected this ultimatum, in consequence of which the envoys of those powers left Copenhagen on the 18th ult. The Austro-Prussian troops then proceeded to occupy Schleswig, and a conflict of arms seemed inevitable, when according to the latest report, Denmark intimated an intention to suspend the obnoxious constitution The commencement of hostilities, which might have precipitated a general European war, was thereby postponed. The following article from the London Times, of 21st ult., presents the latest aspects of the controversy.

THE SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

It may be useful to remind our readers of the exact position of affairs at the critical moment which is presented to them in this morning's telegrams. The whole hangs upon the peculiar position of Austria and Prussia with respect to Germany on the one hand, and the other great powers of Europe on the other. The original dispute between Germany and Denmark was simply a question of the observance of certain mutual rights in Holstein, and the federal diet, a little while ago, decided upon reasonable grounds to enforce these rights by an execution. Saxon and Hanoverian troops accordingly entered the Duchy to replace for a time Danish by federal administration. But meanwhile a revolutionary impulse seized the mass of the German nation to go beyond this mere maintenance of their federal rights, and to wrench Holstein, and its neighboring Duchy, Schleswig, from the Danish crown, and erect them into a new German principality under the Prince of Augustenburg. The minor German governments were unable to stem the tide of this wide impulse, and gave themselves up to its course. Saxony and Hanover were among the most prominent in this line of action, and their troops soon appeared almost in the character of an army of revolution. The Austrian and Prussian governments, with more strength and self-command, were able to see that such a course would almost inevitably bring about a collision with the other Powers of Europe, with whom, in 1852, a distinct treaty had been made to prevent any such partition of the Danish territory as was clamored for. Under such circumstances, the first course of action which would suggest itself would be to withdraw from any share in operations which had been so perverted, and to avoid any complicity in the intemperate action of their allies. But such a course was impossible for two reasons—first, because the other German governments had thrown themselves so wildly into the movement that to leave matters in their hands would have been to abandon the reins to those who were plunging headlong into the war, and would almost inevitably draw the whole of Europe after them; and next because to forsake the cause of Schleswig and Holstein, would have been to dissociate themselves violently from the confidence of their German subjects. The only other alternative was to take matters into their own hands, and so to manage the armed debate with Denmark as not to infringe international law, and so to avoid, as far as possible, any occasion for foreign interference. and a consequent European war This they have now done, and if the announcement in our telegrams this morning prove to be true, *that the Saxons and Hanoverians are to be withdrawn from their positions in Holstein to allow free passage to the Austro-Prussians, it would appear that the minor governments, at least, see the necessity of acquiescing in their supersession.* The Austrian and Prussian governments have thus taken upon themselves the responsibility of asserting, and if necessary of enforcing, the demands of Germany, and they have lost no time in doing so. On Saturday they sent a summons to Denmark, requiring her to withdraw the late constitution, by which, in contravention, as they think, of distinct pledges to themselves, steps have been taken towards the incorporation of the Duchy of Schleswig in Denmark proper, and towards its separation from Holstein. In the event of refusal, it was, of course, implied that the demand would be enforced by arms, and an Austro-Prussian force was set in motion to be ready for such an eventuality. Only two days were given for compliance with this summons, and the time expired on Monday night, without Denmark having made any overtures of submission to the demand. Ever since Monday evening, therefore, hostilities might have commenced at any moment, and there was every reason to expect that they would. Austria and Prussia had made a demand, on the refusal of which they were under a pledge to invade Schleswig—a pledge which they could not break without losing all hold upon their German subjects. Denmark, on the other hand, had, in deference to the advice of her allies, withdrawn from Holstein as being federal territory, but had concentrated her forces behind the boundary which separates Holstein from Schleswig, and had announced that she would, under no circumstances, allow a German soldier to cross the Eider. The outbreak of hostilities, therefore, only waited until the Austrian and Prussian troops could be brought up to the Eider, and the invasion of Schleswig might have been already commenced and resisted, and our columns this morning might have contained the telegraphic announcement of the first shot having been fired. In this critical moment we trust there is good ground for a report which has reached us, that the Danish government have, at the eleventh hour, made a conciliatory offer, and entered into some sort of obligation, as yet, of course, informal, to suspend the obnoxious constitution. *If such an offer has really been made, it will, for the time, avert the imminent danger of war. The course of events proves, and the dispute comes again to the more controllable and reasonable stage of negotiation.*

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.

The threatening despatch of Earl Russell in relation to the Danish question bears date December 31, and concludes as follows:

"Denmark has a right to know the limits of the claims of Germany, and to be placed in a position to bring this long and fatiguing dispute to a conclusion. Even although Denmark may have withdrawn her obligations for eleven years and even although Germany may have annoyed Denmark with unbounded and impossible claims for that period, it is now time that an end be put to the conflict. The powers who signed the treaty of London together with the German Confederation, are those first bound to establish the arrangement and terms of ultimate agreement. The Government of the Queen, therefore, demands, in the interests of peace: "That a conference of the Powers which signed the Treaty of London in conjunction with a representative of the German Confederation, shall meet in Paris or London to settle the difficulties between Germany and Denmark. 2. That the *status quo* shall be maintained until this conference shall have finished its labors.

Her Majesty's Government believes itself justified in making these demands for the sake of the peace of Europe. It has no other interest in respect to Denmark than that which belongs to one of the old and independent monarchies of Europe. But it has interest in the maintenance of European peace. It falls therefore, in the most pressing manner, upon the Sovereigns and their Cabinets *to take into consideration how difficult it would be to settle the differences if they had once been subjected to the bloody arbitrament of war.*

Who can foresee to what extent such a war might acquire, what passions might arouse, what districts might be desolated by its ravages? It is of itself a matter of comparatively slight importance whether a prince of the House of Glucksburg or a prince of the House of Augustenburg rules in Holstein or Schleswig; the freedom and privileges of the subjects can be equally secured under either of the two princes; but it is of great importance that the faith of treaties should be upheld, that right and possession should be respected, and that the flames of war should not be spread over Europe through questions which quiet and timely exercise of justice and reason might conduct to a peaceful solution. You are requested to leave a copy of this dispatch with the President of the Federal Diet. RUSSELL".

Yankee Outrage in Chowan.—A correspondent of the Wilmington Journal of the 6th says:—

I don't know whether the circumstances of the murder of Dr. Leavy, of Chowan county, have yet got into the papers or not. At any rate such atrocities cannot be brought too frequently before the minds and eyes of the people, and in this way the Government may learn of them, and be induced to take some measures towards putting a stop to them in future. Some time last year the yankees went to Dr. Leavy's house and carried off all his negroes and his provisions. This year, with the help of his children, he managed to raise a sufficient crop for the maintenance of himself and family. About five or six weeks ago, the Buffaloes being on a raid in Chowan, went to the Dr's house and demanded his corn. He refused to give his consent for them to take it, and so they told him they would break down the door and take it any how. Whereupon, the Dr. being a little excited with passion, told them that he would shoot the first man that attempted to enter his barn. Being a little intimidated by the Dr's spirited manner, they went off without going into his barn. Shortly, however, they came back again, accompanied by an armed body of U. S. marines, whom they had been down to one of the gunboats and brought with them, probably as a show of more authority, or it may be they thought to intimidate the Dr. in their turn. At any rate, he was not intimidated in the least, and when they attempted to go into his barn he, very unwisely, let his passion get the mastery, and fired at them. I did not learn whether the shot took effect. Immediately upon discharging his gun he was seized and hanged with a rope which they had brought for the purpose, in all probability suspecting from what they knew of his character, that he would prove as good as his word, and wishing for an opportunity to hang him. The worst feature of the whole case was, that they hung him in front of his own door, and in the presence of his family. They have endeavored to keep this affair very secret, for what cause I am not aware, for they can murder our citizens with impunity at any time.

The Creoles of Louisiana.—A Massachusetts chaplain, Rev. Mr. Hepworth, writes of the Louisiana creoles:

Just beyond Carrolton is an immense and magnificent estate, owned by one of these Creoles. His annual yield of sugar is fifteen hundred hogsheads. He might have taken the oath of allegiance and thus saved his property; but he would not. The work of depredation commenced; but he bore it without a murmur.

First we took his wagons, harness and mules; he said nothing, but scowled most awfully. Next we emptied his stables of horses for the cavalry service; he did not have even a pony left, and was compelled to trudge along on foot; still nothing was said. Next we took his entire crop, ground it in his own sugar house, used his barrels for the molasses and his hogsheads for the sugar, and marked the head of each "U. S," not a murmur. Then came his negroes, 300 and more, house servants and all, took it into their woolly heads to come within our camp lines. The creole was most completely stripped; still he stood in the midst of the ruins, cursing Abe Lincoln, and wishing that he had eight instead of four sons in the rebel army.

Transplanting Trees.—As this is the season for transplanting trees, we give the following advice as to the manner of proceeding:

The vital principle must always be considered. The first thing looked to must be the root. They are the "collectors of the revenue, the wardens of the ports, the great viaducts of all solids and fluids that enter into the system of growth and verdure, which constitute the tree proper." And here we would remark, that we have seen Elm trees transplanted in our streets during the past two weeks, which did not have roots enough attached to guarantee life through the next Spring. Of course this is folly,—work wasted, and money expended for nothing.

A tree when transplanted must have its roots entire, or nearly so. If this is not possible, then topping ought to diminish the extent of body to be supported. The branches of the tree may be compared to the stomach of an animal, and the roots to the lungs. The roots collect the food for the tree; the branches elaborate and prepare it. If an attack is made on the lungs, the stomach must suffer. The leaves and the bark act as the respiratory system. On a good day every tree gives off many pounds of fluid matter—being the watery portion of the element collected by the roots. If then one third of the roots is destroyed in transplanting, as soon as the leaves expand there is a third more lungs than can be kept in action. The perspiration is too heavy for the roots to sustain. The leaves therefore flag, and the tree perishes. If the roots are displaced, be sure to reduce the branches below the same proportion. If these rules are observed, together with preparing the holes, and properly filling them with top soil from the forests, or low lands, success will, in nine cases out of ten, be the result. The tree must be fed, after life is well established. The best food for a tree is a mixture of swamp mud and stable manure. This must be applied at the start, and renewed as often as necessary. Leached wood ashes is an excellent fertilizer. Fresh stable manure will not do unless applied below the depth where the roots will at first be. In digging the hole care should be taken to have it large enough to admit all the roots without crowding. These rules apply to fruit as well as shade trees.

We are indebted for these rules to "Downing's Rural Essays." They should be kept in view by all who desire beautiful forests and flourishing orchards.—*Confederate Union.*

A Worthy Example.—The Sandersville Georgian publishes a list of fifty-six planters of Washington county, who have pledged themselves to sell corn at *two dollars* per bushel to the wives and children of indigent soldiers in the service, and the widows and children of indigent soldiers who have died or been killed in the service, or any disabled soldier.

Our President's Home.—The home of President Davis and his brother Joe, in Mississippi, is now in the hands of the Yankees. They have converted it, say their papers, into a negro camp. The estate was once highly improved, but it is now in mournful ruins.

THE FIGHT AT KINSTON.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch

CAMP NEAR KINSTON, Feb'y 4.

Forty-eight hours ago I was standing on the hill overlooking the strongly fortified town of Newbern, now down-trodden by vandalism and treason; and now our brigade is quietly bivouacked in the woods near Kinston. Some of our boys are sunning themselves, stretched lazily upon the broom sedge, while many of them are boiling their rations of pork over their hot fire, recounting their adventures of the past few days. As I am neither fatigued nor hungry, I will employ a few moments in reciting to you the late doings of this command. On Saturday evening we were dumped out of the cars at Kinston, and, after marching about five miles, were halted to cook our rations for a march; and by light on Sunday morning we started off on the Dover road, perfectly ignorant of our destination.

Before we had gone very far we learned that we were probably going to Newbern, and it seemed more than probable that we were, and we anticipated a jolly time pitching into the negro troops there. After marching through a vast marsh, which seemed interminable, we accomplished about 20 miles, and struck a dry spot, where we rested in the dark, not being allowed to kindle fires, and, exhausted, soon fell asleep. Long before light we were off again, and our advance captured the yankee outpost pickets, and pushed on; but the alarm was given, and a volley or two of muskets told us that our passage was disputed. Rapidly we pushed ahead, but on arriving at Bachelor's Creek it was ascertained that a regiment of the enemy was posted in strong earthworks, and had destroyed the flooring of the bridge, preventing further pursuit. Our regiment was acting as skirmishers, and after a great deal of shooting in the dark we were ordered to protect ourselves and remain where we were, and I was just nicely settled behind a great stump to finish my nap. Suddenly the whole heavens seemed on fire, and the thunder of two cannon almost uprooted the stump which alone stood between me and the yankee fortifications. Before the sound had died away, volley after volley was fired by our friends over the water, and the minies flew thickly amongst and over us. With the lightning's swiftness the guns above us belched forth their hail of iron and lead, and the canister and minies filled the air, and rattled through the woods. For about an hour this furious firing was kept up, when, as if by mutual consent, the firing ceased, and all was again still and pitchy dark; but I did not attempt to resume my nap. As the light dawned an occasional shot greeted our ears as a rifleman imagined he got a glimpse of his foe. A heavy mist hung over the creek, and, although our lines were but 25 yards apart, the morning was far advanced before we could distinguish objects across the line. By degrees we were able to distinguish the strong line of fortifications along the edge of the creek on both flanks of a powerful block-house which commanded the approach to the bridge.

Before the fog had raised our cannon again belched forth, and was again met with volleys of minnies, and during this furious shower of shot and shell the right of our line succeeded in pushing through the marsh and effected a crossing, flanking the enemy. A vigorous attack was made by our noble boys, and the yankees were driven out, and began falling back. We rushed upon the bridge, laid our pontoon planks, crossed, and joined the fight. Charging with a yell, we broke the line of the cowardly skunks, who misfled from their cover. In the twinkling of an eye our artillery was galloping after us, and was wheeled into position, and engaged a battery of the yankees which had just opened on us. This seemed a jolly thing for our gallant artillerymen, and they fought bravely, driving the yankee battery off in fine style. As quick as lightning a young officer in a blue yankee overcoat and slouched hat, who commanded our batteries, ordered "Pieces to the front," and was off like the wind after the retreating artillery, regardless of the minnies and Belgian rifle balls which flew about him. Position after position was selected, but after a few shots each was abandoned, and onward dashed our artillery after them. Though we pushed on as rapidly as our legs would carry us, they were soon far ahead, and the last we saw of them they were far ahead, to our left, hammering after a train of cars loaded with yankee troops. The officer, I learn, is Captain Caskie, of Va., who commanded a portion of Doering's battalion.

Early in the afternoon we reached the woods overlooking Newbern, taking about 150 prisoners in the chase. Here we remained in line of battle all night. The next day our forces in the rear captured a splendid battery of two pieces, horses, &c., complete, and about 200 prisoners, who had been cut off and had secreted themselves in the woods. Since then some 100 more have been taken, making in all between 450 and 500 prisoners and two pieces of artillery, besides horses, ambulances, and wagons, not to mention the plunder of yankee camps which we boys fell heirs to. Altogether, we have had a jolly good time of it, and have had a sight of Newbern.

A. H. P.

Colonel Wood.—This accomplished officer of the President's personal staff has performed at Newbern one of the most gallant and successful exploits of the war. With his little band of thoroughly disciplined Marines, he succeeded in boarding (no matter how,) the Gunboat Underwriter, carrying four heavy guns, well manned and equipped, and lying close into the beach directly under the fire of one of the forts at Newbern. The redoubtable Captain of the formidable monster escaped by jumping overboard. It is creditable to the remaining officers and crew, that they made a stout fight; but Col. Wood was too much for them and they were obliged to succumb. The boat was fairly captured; but owing to her being so close in, and having no steam up, our Colonel was unable to bring her off. He was therefore compelled to relinquish his prize to destruction. The explosion of her magazine was heard for miles, and her shell rent the air for several moments, adding to the consternation of the Yankee and tory inhabitants of Newbern. Col. Wood came off safe and brought most of his prisoners.

This heroic deed adds lustre to our arms, invigorates the popular confidence in our cause, and reflects the highest honor on the gallant officers and men who executed it.—*Ral. Confederate.*

A Monster Cake.—The largest cake ever made in the world is now on view at the shop of Mr. J. Arnatt, confectionor, St. Giles's, in this city. It weighs 3,000 lbs., stands seven feet high, and is eighteen feet in circumference. There have been used in the manufacture of this monster cake 550 pounds of flour, 3,000 eggs, five barrels of currants, two cwt of orange and lemon peel, 300 pounds of butter, 400 pounds of sugar, besides other ingredients. The cake will be cut by the Mayor at the annual *conversazione* of the Churchman's Union, which is to be held in the Corn Exchange on the 4th of January. It contains 200 tickets, the possession of which will entitle the holder to various presents, comprising two elegant plated cake baskets, gold rings, gold baskets, silver fruit knives, silver thimbles, wedding rings, etc.—*Oxford (Eng.) Chronicle.*

"Little boys should be seen and not heard," as young Precocity coolly remarked to his father when he couldn't say his lesson.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS Co. D, 18TH N. C. T.,
Near Liberty Mills, Va., Feb'y 4.

Messrs. Editors: I accidentally saw a letter this morning written by an old gentleman to his son in my company. His son received a furlough last April on Surgeon's certificate, was suffering from an attack of typhus fever and was not able to resume his duties in the field till last Fall. While at home he took the advice of one of North Carolina's most distinguished Generals (D. H. Hill) and married, thus binding himself to home by one more stronger and dearer tie. Perhaps it was the holy bonds of wedlock, that, instead of nerving him to more daring deeds and stronger efforts in the defence of his country, caused the fell demon of dissatisfaction to seize him and caused him to write a letter to his brother stating that if Congress did not disband the three years' troops at the expiration of their term of service, there was one at least would go home. His father, with the dignity of an old Roman, bid him gird his armor on the faster and fight the harder in defence of his home and his country. And that old father, standing as it were on the brink of eternity, knowing that he might never clasp his loved son once more to his bosom, bid him to listen not to the voice of the tempter but march "onward" to a glorious Independence; that though he would like to see him again, the bright smiling happy boy he once was, yet he would rather see his cold corpse laid in the grave than to know of his deserting the banners of his country. And I am proud to say that son has taken that aged patriot's advice, and is once more a proud, defiant, hopeful Confederate. And if the loved ones at home would but imitate the example of this old patriot, there no doubt would be less dissatisfaction and less desertion from the army. A. H. MOORE,

Capt. comd'g Co. D, 18th N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 24TH N. C. T., Feb. 6, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: Please allow me to return the grateful thanks of Co. G 24th N. C. T., to Mrs. John A Smith and other ladies of Robeson county, who have so liberally contributed the following list of appropriate donations received of them: 15 shirts, 10 prs of drawers, 20 prs socks.

The noble spirit evinced by these kind ladies commands our highest esteem and admiration. While the sons of Robeson are performing the arduous duties inherent to the soldier, and have won many laurels, the names of her fair daughters will shine among the noblest which history records. Ladies, we thank you, and are proud of your unwavering devotion to our bleeding country, and while you are so true, we fear not the bickering of those who skulk from their duty, and we are confident of a glorious success.

Very truly, JNO. H. M. MCLEAN,
Lieut. Comand'g Co. G, 24th N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 18TH N. C. T., LIBERTY MILLS, VA., February 3, 1864

Messrs. Editors:—I see in our last issue of the Observer some person writing from this Reg't who speaks of a donation from the Ladies of Bladen to a company of the 18th N. C as being the only donation of the kind that the Reg't has ever received. Allow me to correct the writer by saying, that the Bladen companies have received several hundred dollars worth of clothing from the Ladies of Bladen in the years 1861-'2 and '3; but I must say that they have neglected our brave boys this Winter. We have received nothing from their hands this Winter, notwithstanding we have begged them for the first time. There are nearly half of our boys barefooted now and our guard duty is very heavy; they have to go on guard at least every other day; the weather is very cold, the mountains are glistening with sleet and snow and the people at home may judge how our poor bare-backed and bare-footed boys suffer walking their lonely beat at midnight hours, wading in snow knee deep without a shoe or sock to cover their feet. How then the citizens and Ladies at home content themselves by saying we could not spare anything—we have'nt more than we need for ourselves! This is their excuse for not helping us, but we don't think it a good excuse, for we know they have plenty and to spare * * * Now ladies and gentlemen at home, we hope that you will try to do better towards us and we promize you to make a good fight if the yankees ever invade Northern Virginia. BANQUO.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Ft. FISHER, N. C., Feb'y 7.

Messrs. Editors: Notwithstanding the great increase in the blockading squadron off this (New) Inlet and Old Inlet, the usual number of blockade runners continue to find their way in safely. Three have just come in without having a gun fired at them.

Everything is quiet at this place, and the greatest confidence is felt by both officers and men in our ability to give the enemy a warm reception whenever he shall choose to pay us a visit.

The health of the troops at this post is remarkably good and has been for the last twelve months.

Companies A, B, D, I and K of the Fortieth Reg't N. C. T. are under orders to leave this command and report to Col. J. J. Hedrick on Smith's Island. It is much to be regretted that these troops have to be moved and others brought to replace them, as the change will doubtless cause much sickness among the troops.

Hereafter letters, papers, &c. for any member of Co. A, 40th N. C. T. must be directed to Smith's Island, via Wilmington, N. C.

We of the 40th Reg't have been stationed here a long time, and we very much fear that our new situation will not be so comfortable; but let us hope for the best.

Yours, &c., DUPLIN.

Brigadier Generals Hoke and Clingman.—We mentioned yesterday, very concisely, the part taken by these Officers in the late move upon Newbern. We recur to the subject again, to renew our admiration of the soldierly qualities of these two officers. This is at once discovered in the tone and temper of their commands. Their men are cheerful on the battle field, as in the camp—brave and impetuous under the fire of shell or musketry, ready and eager always to be led against the enemies of their country.

These two officers are strikingly dissimilar to each other. Gen. Clingman, under rather a nervous and excited exterior, is remarkably cool and self-possessed. A statesman of much experience and unusual endowments, he is also an officer of extensive and varied military reading, and evidently a student of the art of war. In a position where judgment and decision of purpose are requisite, and acting on his own discretion, he would be sure to make his mark.

His compeer in the late move, Gen. Hoke, is a splendid specimen of a bold, adventurous and daring leader. There is about his bearing a defiance of danger and an assurance of success that at once inspires the confidence of his men and claims their most vigorous exertions. A very short acquaintance with Gen. Hoke will establish a conviction of his military merit. He is every inch a type of a true soldier; ardent, enterprising, rapid in his combinations and movements and always sanguine. He is the very man for success, if fortune shall ever favor him with opportunity to exhibit these qualities in a separate command. His rout of the enemy from Bachelor's Bridge was complete, and most handsomely done; and if human nature were not liable to exhaustion, he would even now have been settled in Newbern—for he only reached the Railroad a moment too late—just in time to see the train pass on, bearing the panic-stricken troops of his discomfited foes. His men had pursued them for five miles, and had fortune favored them with a moment of time, the train would have been captured and would have borne them into the midst of the astonished and dismayed yankees.

North Carolina owes all honor to these gallant defenders. Not all the vile conduct of disloyal agitators can efface the honor of these achievements.—*Raleigh Confederate.*

There is a firm in Elgin, Illinois, known as "Gray & Lunt." Half their letters come directed "Lay and Grunt."

AUSPICIOUS SIGNS.

Since the repulse of Grant's van-guard at Ringgold by Cleburne's heroic division, a number of events, small in themselves, but great in the aggregate, have occurred.

In the first place, Forrest has penetrated the "subjugated" region of West Tennessee, recruited his command to the extent of several thousand men and returned to the Confederate lines for the purpose of arming and organizing his recruits after defeating the enemy in a number of skirmishes which might almost be designated with the name of battles. In the very country where the subjugators fancied their work was complete, the South has received an important accession of strength; for the new members of Forrest's command are not to be rated by mere numbers, but by the bitterness of hate, and the determination to be free, which actual contact with the Yankee in power can alone impart.

Not to speak of our achievements in Texas, in Western Louisiana and along the banks of the Mississippi, we can refer with satisfaction to Longstreet's exploits in East Tennessee, subsequent to the raising of the siege of Knoxville and fancied permanent occupation of East Tennessee by the enemy. His captures of wagons, ambulances, horses, mules and cattle have been by no means inconsiderable—quite the contrary; they have been of immediate and practical value to an army as much in need as his is of provisions and transportation; for they have enabled him to maintain a foothold far beyond the Virginia line, which at one time seemed destined to become his outpost instead of his base of operations. Of prisoners alone, Longstreet is said to have sent to Virginia fully one thousand.

Just in rear of Longstreet, our forces have effected very considerable results on two separate occasions. We allude, of course, to the quite remunerative returns of prisoners, wagons and cattle which have rewarded Gen. Jackson's expeditions into Lee county. Coming into Eastern Virginia, we find Capt. Sturdivant actively and successfully employed at Smithfield, on the Blackwater. Two hundred of Beast Butler's marauders made prisoners and a new gunboat destroyed is a very fair morning's work for any man; and Capt. S. and his numerous friends in this city have every right to congratulate themselves thereon. Gen. Pickett's advance upon Newbern was by no means fruitless. He, too, sends us several hundred prisoners, and adds to his *impedimenta* three pieces of rifled cannon, some ambulances, and a number of wagons and teams.

We have the pleasure, this morning, of adding to the foregoing the captures of Gen. Rosser in Hardy county, officially stated by Gen. Lee at 270 prisoners, 50 wagons and teams, 1200 cattle, and 500 sheep, all of which were brought off. Well may Gen. Lee assert that "Gen. R. has shown great energy and skill, and his command deserves great credit." If we will place all these minor achievements side by side, they represent in reality the fruits of a victory of by no means insignificant magnitude. They tell of a diminution of the enemy's strength and an increase of our own. They serve to encourage and stimulate the people, and when taken in connection with the glorious exhibitions of patriotism made of late by the re-enlisting soldiers, they ought to awaken the enthusiasm and kindle afresh the hope of the country. The auspices are favorable; let us see that they are not falsified by the results of the coming spring. By ample preparations and timely reinforcement of our large armies, let us make our great battles as successful as these preliminary engagements have been."

Richmond Whig.

False Pretences.—The Winston Sentinel says it has undoubted information "that in the several adjoining districts of the country, the getters up of the Convention move have canvassed every neighborhood, and solicited signatures to their papers pretending that it was the request of Gov. Vance that they should do so, and stating that it was his wish that every man in the State would affix his name to their papers. That the leading men generally of the country, both for and against the war, were in favor of the movement, and that it was expected that every true Southern man would sign them. By such, and many other most illiberal, not to say false and foul means, many unsuspecting persons have attached their names to papers not suspecting what they were doing, or how they were being imposed upon."

Death of Hon. John A. Wilcox.—The Hon. John A. Wilcox, member of the House of Representatives from Texas, died suddenly of apoplexy at his boarding house in this city on the morning of the 7th inst. He was born in Greene Co., N. C., on the 18th of April, 1819. Early in life, he emigrated with his father, to Tennessee, where he was raised and educated. He afterwards removed to Mississippi. For a series of years he enjoyed, to a large extent, the confidence of the people of that State. He served with distinction in the Mexican war as Lieut Col. of the Second Mississippi Regiment. After his return he was elected to the Congress of the United States. In 1853 he removed to Texas, was a prominent member of the Convention which adopted the ordinance of secession, was afterwards elected to the present Congress, and re-elected, last August, for the next Congress.

Richmond Examiner.

A new Mediterranean island has come to the surface off Palermo. It is a volcanic phenomenon, and appeared for the first time a few years since, and was taken possession of by the Neapolitan Government, and named Ferunandia, but disappeared one fine day and sank to the bottom, and has just come up again, to the great delight of the scientific world. An English vessel, with several members of the learned societies on board, has anchored off Palermo to take observations, which cannot fail to be of great scientific interest.

Amos Kendall, who recently presided over a conservative meeting in Philadelphia, said that recently a *suspicion* had sprung up in his mind that the Confederates really intended to dissolve the Union! Some such suspicion has been prevailing a long time among a great many people down in Dixie.

Making the Most of It.—Southey says, in one of his letters: "I have told you of the Spaniard who always put on his spectacles when about to eat cherries, that they might look bigger and more tempting. In like manner I make the most of my enjoyments; and though I do not cast my eyes away from my troubles, I pack them in as little compass as I can for myself, and never let them annoy others."

Kisses.—Kisses admit of a greater variety of character than perhaps even our lady readers are aware. Eight basial diversities are mentioned in Scripture. The kiss of

Salutation, Sam. xx. 41. I. Thess. v. 26
Valediction, Ruth i. 9.
Reconciliation, 2 Sam. xiv. 33
Subjection, Psalms ii. 12.
Approbation, Proverbs ii. 4.
Adoration, I Kings xix. 18.
Treachery, Matt. xxvi. 49.
Affection, Genesis xiv. 15.

A Western editor having published a long leader on "hogs," a rival paper in the same village upbraids him for obtruding his family matters on the public.

WAR NEWS.

Advance of the enemy up the Peninsula.—RICHMOND, Feb'y 8.—The unusual ringing of bells yesterday morning gave notice that the enemy were advancing up the Peninsula and in its agreeable proximity to Richmond. Soon every body was astir, and a "thousand and one" rumors filled the air. The facts are believed to be as follows: Early yesterday morning the enemy appeared at Bottom's Bridge, over the Chickahominy, where skirmishing ensued with some of our cavalry, and the enemy retired. They then crossed the railroad at Dispatch Station, and attempted to ford the river, but were baffled in this by the quantity of felled timber in the swamp, which rendered it impracticable. They then retired to Talleysville, which is about 8 miles from Bottom's Bridge. Scouts report that a considerable force came up from Barhamsville, and made a junction at Talleysville with that which appeared at the bridge in the morning. It consists, as far as could be ascertained, of three brigades of infantry, four regiments of cavalry and two batteries of artillery. Nine dead horses, several caps and a fresh grave were found at Bottom's Bridge after the enemy retired to Talleysville.

Whig.

From the Rapidan.—RICHMOND, Feb 8.—The neighborhood quiet on the Rapidan was disturbed Saturday by the appearance of the enemy at Morton's, Summerville and Barnett's Fords. Two brigades of their infantry crossed at Morton's in the forenoon, but were quickly driven back. They appeared again, when a portion of our troops were sent across the river and repulsed them, driving them back and killing a considerable number. Our men returned and recrossed yesterday morning, and at last accounts were still on the other side. Heavy firing of artillery and musketry was heard at intervals during the forenoon of yesterday, and up to one o'clock. We had no casualties Saturday. This movement is not believed to be a general advance. Meade's army is not in a suitable condition for such a step, and the condition of the roads just now constitutes another impediment. As the demonstration was simultaneous with that on the Peninsula, the presumption is that it is for some ulterior object—probably to tap the railroad, and interrupt our communication with the army. A short time will develope their purpose.—*Whig.*

Gen. Johnson's Division repulsed the yankees at Morton's Ford, Scales's N. C. Brigade at Barnett's.

Fight in Alabama.—SELMA, Ala., Feb. 8.—The Reporter has information of a fight between Lewis's squadron and the enemy near Lebanon, Ala., on Wednesday last. The enemy, 900 strong, subsequently abandoned Lebanon and retreated towards the Tennessee river. Our forces numbered 400 only. The Reporter's correspondent says that the yankee force at Larkin's Ferry numbers about 40,000.

Skirmish near Knoxville.—MORRISTOWN, TENN., Feb. 9.—Gen. Morton's cavalry drove in the enemy's pickets and captured one caisson and a few wagons, within four miles of Knoxville, yesterday.

Northern News.—Northern papers of the 4th have Gen. Palmer's report of the Newbern affair. He says that the affair at Bachelor's Creek was between his outposts and 15,000 Confederates. His men fell back in good order, losing but few stores, a section of artillery and 50 to 100 men. If attacked at Newbern he was confident of successful resistance.

A Paris paper states that the Florida has challenged the (yankee) Kearsage to a fair fight at sea, *a few miles from the French coast.* Accepted.

The Alabama has destroyed near Sunda Straits the yankee ship Contest, valued at $1,000,000. Two very fast vessels are under orders to leave in chase of the Alabama. The Vanderbilt has quit.

A New Orleans letter to the Herald, dated the 26th, says that all parties in this city declare that Mobile is about being attacked by Farragut on water and by the troops of Banks on land.

The results of the draft last summer were as follows: Exempted for disability, 75,000; exempted for other causes, 74,000; paid commutation, 41,000; procured substitutes, 34,000; drafted and served, 11,000.

Money is active at seven per cent. Gold closed at 158½ to 158¾. The course of financial affairs, as well as the nature of foreign and domestic intelligence, has been to favor an advance in prices during the past week.

Engagement near Jonesville.—On Thursday, the 28th ult., says the Marion (Va.) Sentinel, 200 of Col. Slemp's regiment attacked a party of the enemy, 150 strong, near Jonesville, Lee county, Va., and although the enemy were quickly reinforced to 400 men, our gallant troops had driven them from several positions, inflicting upon them severe loss. During the night our gallant little band was reinforced by a portion of Gen. W. E. Jones's brigade, who renewed the attack Friday morning. The enemy had also been reinforced, and were now about 1,200 strong. The fight lasted all day, at intervals, the enemy still falling back. When night came our troops had driven them within 3 or 4 miles of the Gap. We had two men wounded. The enemy's loss was severe but not definitely known.

The Department of the South West.—We learn that dispatches were received here yesterday, from General Polk, at Meridian, Mississippi, referring to a contemplated movement of the enemy from Yazoo City. It is supposed to be the design of the enemy to bisect the state of Mississippi and widen the breach which the river makes between the two portions of the Confederacy.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Re-enlisted for the War.—The following official dispatch received at the War Department, announces the voluntary re-enlistment of another veteran brigade for the war:—

MOBILE, Feb. 5.—To Gen'l S. Cooper: The Tennessee troops of Quarles' Brigade have re-enlisted to the last man, although their term of service has not expired by eight months.

D. H. MAURY, Maj. Gen'l.

The Cavalry in Mississippi has been divided into two parts; all north of Grenada and in West Tennessee is under command of Maj Gen. Forrest; all South of an imaginary line running through Grenada East and West and in Louisiana, is under command of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee. Gen. Forrest's headquarters will be at Como, in Panola county, and Gen. Lee's at Jackson.

Gen. Marion.—It is remarkable and significant that in two years' fighting against superior force, and mostly within hearing of the enemy's guns and signals, and without possession of any post of strategic value in regular warfare, Gen. Marion did not suffer a surprise; nor did he ever lose anything by the defection or desertion of a scout, or spy, or subordinate officer or sentinel.

Chattanooga Rebel.

Bear Killed in Wake County.—We learn that a bear was killed in this County on Saturday last, by Mr. Caleb Penny, about ten miles from this place. He weighed 159 pounds gross, and 127 net. His meat was sold in the Raleigh market on Monday morning.—*Raleigh Standard.*

A slanderer of the softer sex undertakes to prove that Satan was a woman, whose name was Lucy Fir.